The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,003—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1893.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th March.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	Tuesday 5 p.m. 21st March.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	Saturday 25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	Tuesday 5 P.M. 18th April. Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5012	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

22nd March	19th April
5th April	3rd May
	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	4th April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W. C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, March 11, 1893.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.
All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 13, 1893.

URGENTLY NEEDED.

BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,490 tons, on the 19th March, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Muscat, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 15th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 16th March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th March, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HOMEWARD BOUND

WILL FIND EVERY REQUIREMENT.
THE BEST GOODS ONLY AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

SPORTSMEN, TAXIDERMISTS, &c.

We have just received the
FINEST SELECTION
OF
ANIMALS' EYES
Ever imported into India.
From 2 Annas Per Pair to Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES IN EVERY DETAIL.

TRUNKS.	HATS.	DRESSING BAGS.
BAGS.	HELMETS.	DRESSING CASES.
PORTMANTEAUX.	HOSIERY.	DECK CHAIRS.
DECK-SHOES.	RUGS.	WRITING CASES.
STRAPS.	MAUDS.	HAMMOCKS.

CAMP FURNITURE.

VALISES AND HOLD ALL BAGS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
STORES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
STRAW HATS,
SUNSHADES,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
LACES AND TRIMMINGS,
DRESS MATERIALS.
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.
PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.
WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.
All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.
We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.
Price As. 8 per doz. Syrup Waters 12 As. per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GOOD WINES—OLD WINES.

SPECIALITIES

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
CLARETS*	from 10 8	to 34 0
SHERRIES	from 18 0	to 32 0
PORTS*	from 18 0	to 23 0
BURGUNDIES*	from 20 0	to 31 0
SAUTERNES	from 19 0	to 30 0
ITALIAN WINES	from 17 0	to 21 0
HUNGARIAN WINES		20 0
OCEANA WINES	from 12 0	to 21 0
RHINE WINES	from 18 0	to 38 0
CHAMPAGNES*	from 28 0	to 64 0
LIQUEURS*	per bottle 3 0	to 7 8

SPECIALITIES

* These can be had also in Pints.

N. B.—Owing to the fall in Exchange our Catalogue Prices are increased 10 per cent.

BOMBAY: Esplanade, Fort, and Victoria House, Byculla; and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to anyone who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LTD.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES
IS
PURE AND UNRIVALLED.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES & Co

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTISTS' COLOURS, AND MATERIALS.

Oil Tubes, from As. 4; Water Colour Tubes, Cakes or Pans, from As. 5; Sables, Mediums, &c., at low prices. Prices on Application.

MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

TRUNKS AND BAGS,

BEST LONDON MADE.

STOUT BEST JAPANNED OVERLAND TRUNKS, IRON BOUND, Copper-rivetted. A very durable Article.

Inches	30,	33.	36.
Rupees	30,	33,	36.

BEST DULL CANVAS, fitted with Tray. Superior Article.

Inches	30,	33,	36.
Rupees	35,	39,	41.

LADIES' TRUNKS, BEST DULL CANVAS, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, &c., &c.

Inches	33,	36.
Rupees	55,	60.

THE "SERVICE" or TROOPER, extra wide and low, to go under seat or berth, best quality.

Inches	30,	33,	36.
Rupees	40,	45,	50.

THE GLADSTONE BAG, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent.

Inches	18,	20,	22,	24,	26.
Rupees	33,	36,	39,	44,	50.

THE same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.

Inches	18,	20,	22,	24,	26.
Rupees	33,	36,	39,	44,	50.

ALWAYS on hand Solid Linen Bags, Cash or Courier Bags, Old Kit Bags, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Air tight Cases, Hold-Alls, Valises, &c., &c.

Deck Chairs, Immense Choice, From Rs. 2-8.

THORPE & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identica with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J.T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR CARL WALTHER

Gives by General Request in the Fort,

On THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 23,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies LORD AND LADY HARRIS,

A GRAND CONCERT,

At which will be performed some of the best Music yet heard in Bombay. There being some doubt as to the Town Hall, the most suitable place, being available for this occasion, the name of the Hall or Theatre will duly be ADVERTISED in a day or two. The Public is requested to keep themselves DISENGAGED for that evening of THURSDAY, the 23rd of March.

EVE'S BOWER

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.

Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.

Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

ALBERT BUILDINGS,

HORNBY ROAD,

ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

GRAND OPENING DAY,

SATURDAY, MARCH 18TH,

OF

LINGARD'S

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC

AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,

MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION

AND WAX-WORKS,

Which has just furnished

A SEASON OF 15 WEEKS IN CALCUTTA,

Is now on Tour through India, and *en route* for

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO.

Originality, Versatility and Refinement.

Open Daily from 10 Morning till 10 Evening.

The above place has been refitted and decorated

AS A NOVELTY MUSEUM.

In which may be seen

THE GREAT CENTENNIAL CITY,

THE AMERICAN TRADESMAN'S VISION,

THE GRAND CYCLORAMA, GITANA,

THE GIPSY QUEEN.

FORETELLER, PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.

Polite Ushers in attendance, Piano Recitals at intervals.

Prices of Admission, as follows:—

WEEK DAYS.

General Reception, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 annas.

Grand Fashionable Reception, 4 to 7-30 p.m., Re. 1.

General Reception, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.

Children under 12 years half-price.

Tram pass the door. See future Advertisements.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES 25 per Share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1892, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders on the Register on the 14th instant, on production of their Certificates.

By Order of the Board,

For the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co, Ld.,

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 13th March, 1893.

CHEER UP!!

FOTHERGILL'S

MADONAL

CURES DYSPEPSIA AND CONSTIPATION,

STIMULATES THE LIVER,

REGULATES KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

CLEARS THE SKIN AND BLOOD.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

23, Humum St. } MADON, SONS & Co. { Fort, Bombay

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1893, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

દામોદર ઠાકરસી મુલજની કુંપની,

i. e., DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJI & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,

Fort, No. 12, Hummum Street, Bombay, 14th March, 1893.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th March to the 8th day of April, 1893, both days inclusive.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act and the ROHILKUND and KUMAON BANK, Ld., IN LIQUIDATION.

HALF SHARE OF TEA ESTATE FOR SALE.

BEING RIGHT, TITLE and INTEREST lately held by Mr. R. M. Dagnall, Judgment Debtor, and transferred by Sale to the Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank, Ld., Judgment Creditor, now in Liquidation.

IT is hereby notified that the HALF SHARE of the Property specified below will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Naini Tal, on TUESDAY, the 20th of June, 1893, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M., unless sold previously by private contract.

Offers are invited to 31st May 1893.

Name and Government Revenue of the Estate or portion of Estate to be sold by Public Auction, together with the name of the Pargana and District in which it is situated. (1)	Name of the party or parties whose property is to be Sold by Public Auction. (2)	Specification of the Property. (3)
The Dumlote Tea Garden, in Patti Kuttyoor, Pargana Danpur, District Kumaon. The Estate is fee simple.	The Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank, Ld., in Liquidation.	The entire Estate measuring 660 Acres, 2 Roods and 34 Poles, more or less, with the Houses and out-offices erected thereon. 130 Acres of the area are under Tea Cultivation, 60 acres under Zemindari, a portion is planted with young fruit trees consisting of Apples, Pears, and Peaches and the remainder is Forest. Distance by Rail. (6 ordinary marches or 4 forced marches. Do. Almora, 40 miles (cart road.) Do. Ranikhet, 37 miles.

For further particulars as to terms and conditions of sale apply to the

AGENT FOR THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LD.,

Official Liquidator of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank, Ld., (In Liquidation.)

TOWELS! TOWELS!! TOWELS!!!

THE following are now available:—

		Per dozen. Rs. a.
Honey Comb Towels	72 in. by 36 in. at	10 0
Do. do.	36 in. by 25 in. at	5 0
Turkish do.	22 in. by 36 in. at	6 0
Hand Towels	40 in. by 26 in. at	3 0

All of guaranteed durability.

For Samples, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1893, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets; and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, *i.e.*, from 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894 and license fees from Fuddkarees and Cammattrees at the Delisle Road Sheep Market etc., for 12 months, from 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 15, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by Dale-Forty & Co., London, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, and, if not previously privately disposed of, a handsome strong four-wheeled dog-cart with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness, a handsome strong two-wheeled dog-cart, one very amusing monkey, the property of W. H. Gribbin, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also the property of a gentleman consisting of chairs, tables, cupboards, bedsteads, glassware, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 48-inches Bicycle.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature Brougham in very good order.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, aged, very quiet in saddle and harness.

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.

1 strong built victoria with removeable coach box.

1 bull Terrier, good breed and young.

1 brown gelding, 8 years old, believed sound, well bred, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.

1 English built mail phaeton.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee Bisney, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill Road, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, silverware, table and hanging lamps, copper and brass utensils, plated, glass and crockeryware, globe lamps, a strong built shigram and many other sundry articles.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of auction.

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN PEARLS.

Under the directions contained in the Consent Decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 16 of 1892, on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction Side, and under the instruction of Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A quantity of pearls consisting of white jeewan pearls, budla pearls, and other pearls of different qualities belonging to the estate of Fazal bin Abdoola, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Framjee & Moos, Attorneys for Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, at No. 11, Hornby Row.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 15, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Remount Agent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kennedy Sea Face near the Churney Road Station, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m.

The materials of the Government Remount Stables, consisting of old matting, bamboos, pegs, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES AND SPIRIT.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Callian Street, opposite the Prince's Dock in the store godown of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Ld.—

A large quantity of wines and spirit, consisting of claret, burgandy, carlowitz, hock, champagne, Australian wines, Madeira, marsala, port, sherry, gin, liqueurs, cider, &c. also cases of oilmanstores and provisions.

The above is now on view.

ENGLISH VICTORIA AND PAIR OF WALERS FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2-30 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the undermentioned carriage and horses, the property of L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

1 Handsome light English-built victoria by Brainsby, of Long Acre, London, and a pair of strong bay walers, 14-2, thoroughly broken in harness, with a set of English double harness.

The turn-out can be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of shovels, spades, wheels, old cordage, leather pieces, old iron and steel, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Huridass Bapooji, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Ora Hussonally Shumsoodeen, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of May, 1890, and made between the said Ora Hussonally Shumsoodeen of the one part and Ballajee Juggonnath of the other part.

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 7640, new No. 3740, old Survey No. 1034, and new Survey No. 4135, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 105 and ward C No. 7139, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on the north by the property formerly of Shaik Nuthoo, and now of Sabanbhai, and on the south by the property formerly of Abba Varia, and now of Cazee Hajee Moya Shangay, and the said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Ora Hussanally Shumsoodeen.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Fort, opposite the Custom House, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockeryware, one half plate photo camera, one handsome 8 stops American organ, by Dominion Organ Co., one handsome square Pianoforte by Colchester and Co., pictures, table ornaments, Hink's lamps, etc., the property of T. PILLOW, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 15, 1893.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,

255, ARTHUR ROAD,

(Near the Railway Station)

CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. ..... through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND, Chinchpooly, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, etc. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, 12s. 17 per year, including postage.

NOTICES.

FREEMASONS' JAMSHEDI NAOROZE FESTIVAL, 1893.

FREEMASONS' HALL, BYCULLA, TUESDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1893.

TICKETS, Rs. 5 each.

EACH TICKET-HOLDER will be entitled to invite Two Ladies of his Family free to the Entertainment. Extra Lady Tickets Rupee One each.

The Entertainment will include Vocal and Instrumental Music and two Dramatic Pieces.

For Tickets apply to

J. E. DAVAR,

PESTONJEE M. KANGA,

No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort. Honorary Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD IRON RAILS AND BROKEN CAST IRON POT-SLEEPERS AND CHAIRS.

THIS Company has FOR SALE about 5,000 Tons of DOUBLE HEADED OLD IRON RAILS, 5,000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON POT-SLEEPERS, 2,000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON P. W. CHAIRS.

Particulars relating to the same, and forms of tender, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1893.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders.

A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on the acceptance of Tender.

ALFRED KING,

Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 10th January, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PETROLEUM OIL FOR CARRIAGE ROOF LAMPS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager, Rangoon, up to Noon of FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1893, for the SUPPLY to the General Stores, Rangoon, from 1st July, 1893, of 2,000 Gallons per month for 6 months (or more if needed) of Petroleum Oil suitable for use in Railway Carriage Roof Lamps (Baynton's Victoria Burner). The flashing temperature must not be lower than 250° Fahrenheit by Abel's test and must burn without smoking.

A sample of not less than 1 Gallon must accompany each tender.

By Order,

L. C. DESMAZURES,

Storekeeper, B. S. Ry.

Storekeeper's Office: Rangoon, 17th January, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CAR AXLE OIL.

THE MANAGER of the BURMA STATE RAILWAY invites Tenders at his Office, in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 1st of May next, for the SUPPLY for 6 months of 9,000 gallons or thereabouts of heavy refined PETROLEUM OIL, suitable for use in the axle boxes of all descriptions of cars. The oil will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, at the rate of 1,500 gallons per month from the 1st July next.

Tenders must state the price of oil offered per gallon in Indian Currency; its flashing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit by Able's test; and its weight per gallon. Each tender must further be accompanied by a sample of not less than one gallon.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right of dividing an order for the oil required equally between two tenderers.

By Order,

C. E. CARDEW,

Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, Dated 4th March, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CYLINDER OIL.

THE MANAGER of the BURMA STATE RAILWAY invites Tenders at his Office, in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 1st of May, 1893, for the SUPPLY for 6 months of 900 gallons or thereabouts of heavy refined PETROLEUM OIL, suitable for lubricating the Slide Valves and Cylinders of Locomotive and River Steamer Engines. The Oil will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of the Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, at the rate of 150 gallons per month from the 1st July next.

Tenders must state the price of oil offered per gallon in Indian Currency; its flashing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit by Able's test; and its weight per gallon. Each tender must further be accompanied by a sample of not less than one gallon.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right of dividing an order for the oil required equally between two tenderers.

By Order,

C. E. CARDEW,

Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Dated, Insein, 4th March, 1893.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that my Son, by name HARJIVANDAS alias SANTOKBHAI alias SARABHAI MANORDAS, has long since separated from me. All persons are hereby WARNED NOT TO DEAL with him in my name, and I shall not be RESPONSIBLE for any thing he may do in my name.—Dated 11th March 1893.

મનોરદાસ હરખચંદ.

i. e., MANORDAS HARAKHCHAND.

WANTED.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

STOCK VERIFIER WANTED. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Application should be sent to

AUDITOR,

B. & N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur, N.-W. Provinces.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

MEDICAL OFFICER REQUIRED.

WANTED for 8 or 12 Months, from 1st May, 1893, a duly qualified European Medical man to act for the Company's Medical Officer during the absence of the latter on furlough. The Headquarters of the appointment is Madras. Application should be made to the undersigned before FRIDAY, 31st March, stating qualifications and remuneration expected, and should be accompanied by a recent testimonial or reference.

LOUIS S. MOSS,

Agent and Manager.

Madras, 28th February, 1893.

J. NEUBERG,

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,

Indian and Foreign,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

of finest qualities,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

SMOKING TOBACCOS

of all Brands,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,

Dry Plates, &c.,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,

Best Makers and Newest Shapes,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

TABLE LINEN,

Towels, Sheeting, &c.

(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

FOLDING TABLES,

Camp Cots, Carpets, Bath Tubs,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

COOKING STOVES,

Warming Stoves,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

ENAMELLED WARE,

Luncheon Baskets.

BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 161 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUEF AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET SES FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military, Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRAMJI COWASJI,

ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR ALL DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY,

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENT for MESSRS. CROSSLEY BROS., Ld., whose well-known Gas Engines have received the highest award, Crystal Palace Exhibition and for Messrs. D. H. and G. Haggie, Wire Rope Manufacturers.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES.	THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.
SKIN DISEASES.	
SKIN DISEASES.	
SKIN DISEASES.	
SKIN DISEASES.	

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES.	They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES.	
SKIN DISEASES.	
SKIN DISEASES.	
SKIN DISEASES.	

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1½, 2½, 4½, 11, and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.,

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).

WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.

DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,

Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)

ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)

EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)

DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)

H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 4 "
4 " " 6 "
4½ " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,

Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo treet, December 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)

H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)

GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.

LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.

A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)

DAVID McLEAN, Esq.

BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.

EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)

H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.

Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.

Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.

Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.

London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,

Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,

Manager.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fort

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 25	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	9 pr. ct.	1,060
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		980
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1 6 pr. ct.	£3:
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Press	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co. Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2 500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Ismail Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Deccan Ice Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	985
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Goyer & Co., Ld.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	500	100	70	...	70 nom
John Roberts & Co.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
Kamp & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	div 23½	310
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	500	500	300	30	190
Marcks & Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3½
Mazagon Dock Co.	5,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	195
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	84
Port Cunning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Pyarali Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	70
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	25 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	575
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	1,000	25	25	...	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Re.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	800	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	890
Apollo	750	0095	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil.40	320
Bhowanagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550		250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000		125	Rs. 10	130
Bowla's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	120
Bruce Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	130
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
Fenoh	300		500	all 100	480
Garvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	127½
Khanguan	240	450	450	32½	425
Mahmadpura Cotton Gd.	300	500	500	63	85
P. Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	107½
Mercantile	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	442½
Mofussil Co.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	270
Munmar M.	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580
New Berar	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1..	125
New Indian					
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv.1	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,375 x 1
Sind	450	2,000	750	35	500 w 1
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	925

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	495
Anglo-Indian	1,345		160	5	88
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	370
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,110
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	725
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	645
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,038	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 25	635
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	705
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	685
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,175
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	415
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,070
James Greaves	1,100	300	300	10 pr. ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	600	300	600	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	885
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Macknjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	25	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Mancokjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,570
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,870
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	12 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,15
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,310
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	350
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	469
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	820
Venisshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	2900	500	900	15	560
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Zeta Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	685
Union Mills, Ld	1900	1,000	1,000	...	935

(Ex d)

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-1
China Leaf	,,	26-4 Nominal.
Foreign Bar Gold old	,,	25-10 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	25-8 ,,
Australia do.	,,	26
Bombay do.	,,	25-14
English Sovereigns	,,	15-10
Do. Dragons	,,	15-9
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	,,	106-11
Carolus Dollars	,,	220 Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	222-4
Five-Francs	,,	190

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Bombay Light Horse Camp, Santa Cruz.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th:—Laipoora (s), from Rangoon. Yesterday:—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi; Clan Fraser (s), Glasgow; Bhundara (s), and Nadir (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Congo (s), for Hull; and Indra (s), Antwerp.

DR. W. GRAY.—Old Graduates of the Grant Medical College and friends of Brigade-Surgeon W. Gray are reminded that a meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 4 p. m., in the library of the Grant College.

MISSION AT ST. ANNE'S, BYCULLA.—A mission will be given by the Rev. Fr. Walrath, S.J., at St. Anne's, Byculla, commencing on Saturday next, at 6-30 p.m., concluding on Easter Sunday, at 6 p.m. There are to be two sermons daily, on Sundays at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., and on week-days at 6-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Ghiasudin Abdul, living at Bhendy Bazar Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from home, between the hours 7 p. m. and 9 p. m., on Sunday last, his room was broken into and property, consisting of currency notes, cash, and ornaments, valued at Rs. 144, stolen from a box, which was also forced open.

CONCERT AT THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.—A very enjoyable concert was given last night, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Apollo Bunder. The programme consisted of songs, recitations, piano solos, mandoline solos, concertina solos, and duets, in which the respective ladies and gentlemen acquitted themselves very creditably, and in some instances challenged applause, which was heartily given as their due. The performance, which concluded with the singing of the National Anthem, was an undoubted success.

LADY HARRIS AT THE EMPRESS SCHOOL.—Her Excellency Lady Harris, accompanied by the Hon. Miss Smith and Lady Sassoon, visited yesterday the Empress High School, at Chandanwady, conducted by Mrs. Nanabhai. They went through the different classes, examining the girls in reading and recitations. The girls then sang English and Guzerati songs with pianoforte accompaniment. The ladies were much pleased with what they saw and heard, and Lady Harris expressed her gratification at the progress made by the pupils since her Excellency's last visit to the school.

FALSE MEASURES.—Inspector Hack and Constable Morris, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. W. Webb, yesterday, charged Pragji Jetha and seven other grain-dealers, with having in their possession short measures, such as pailees, seers, tiprees, &c., on the 26th instant. In consequence of certain information that he received, Inspector Hack, accompanied by Constable Morris, went to the shops of the accused, and succeeded in seizing false measures that were kept there. The measures were examined by the Market clerk, who found that they were shorter than those fixed by the Commissioner. The accused pleaded that they had these measures in their possession, but they did not use them. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and taking a lenient view of the case, as the present was the first offence on the part of the accused, sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, and ordered the measures to be confiscated.

THEFT BY WASHERMEN.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway placed Hassan Hajee and Runobhod Harjiwan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first accused with the theft of 34 articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 40, and belonging to Purshotam Doolabh, and the second with receiving and disposing of stolen property with a guilty knowledge. The complainant and both the accused are washermen. They were all working at the *dhobi-ghat*, at Mahaluxmi, on the 2nd instant, when the first accused stole the different articles of wearing apparel, which were hung up on a string by the complainant to dry, and gave them to the second accused for safe custody. The second accused sold a silk coat and several cloths to Dayabhoy, a Hindu clerk, in the employ of G. I. P. Railway. The theft was subsequently discovered, and both the accused were arrested by the police. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Babajee Isco was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton with the theft of a gold ring, set with six pearls and two diamonds, valued at Rs. 60, belonging to Mr. H. Tighe. The accused was a hamal in the employ of the complainant. On Sunday the complainant and his family went to church. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the accused stole the ring from an open drawer. When the complainant and his family returned home they found the ring missing, and at first it was supposed that the complainant's daughter might have taken it to school, but on enquiry the supposition was found to be incorrect, and the accused was detained. The police were then sent for, and on a search being made the ring was found from the pocket of the accused's coat. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he did not know how the ring came into his pocket. The cook-boy must have put it into his pocket. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the cook-boy had no access to the room, and the accused was the only servant in the house on the morning of the day in question; and it was proved that he did steal the ring in the absence of the complainant and family from an open drawer. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

CAUSING HURT WITH A STONE.

KHAN BAHADUR FHEROZ HOSHUNG DUSTOOR, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at 6 a. m., yesterday, attended the G. T. Hospital to take down the dying declaration of Veerchand Revachand, patel of the Kadwa Kunbee caste, who was assaulted by a man, named Madhav Veeram, on the 13th instant, at Shaikh Memon Street.

Veerchand, in his deposition, said that he knew the man, Madhav Veeram. He was a distant relation of his. Three or four days ago, at 8 p.m., he was sitting outside his room and demanded money from Madhav. He owed Veerchand this money on account of a room his caste had hired for the unemployed men of the caste and for such of them as came to Bombay as strangers. On his demanding the money Madhav struck him with a stone, which was in his handkerchief. He could only know of it when he was struck. He was the headman of the caste, Madhav owed him Rs. 50 on a private account. Rs. 40 were paid, but still there was a balance of ten rupees. Madhav was paid for the buffalo, which he bought for him. He was assaulted, because he demanded the money with interest. The stone weighed about two seers. Madhav ran away with it after the assault.

Cross-examined by Madhav, he said the panch did not settle the debt, and it did not ask him to receive a bullock from Madhav, and write off the account. Madhav gave him a bullock privately, and he had credited a sum of Rs. 43 in his account, though the bullock was bought for Rs. 40 only. He did not threaten Madhav on the 12th instant to kill him if he did not pay the amount.

Madhav was charged before Mr. Dustoor, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court with causing grievous hurt to Veerchand, but the case was adjourned until Thursday, the 23rd instant, pending the possible recovery of the complainant.

A FINE pair of young bisons have just arrived in England, having been purchased for an English nobleman, who wishes to place them in his game preserves. It is said that several orders for bison and other wild animals have been placed with an American dealer for English parks and demesnes. Deer, elk, and mountain-sheep are among these. A panther has been ordered, probably for a menagerie, and some bears from the Sierras are already on their way to Liverpool.

TWENTY-FIVE pounds constitute the weight of the new baby hippopotamus at the Central Park Zoo, New York. It was weighed and measured on the day after its birth, when it was about eighteen inches long, and much the same shape as an oyster keg with a little button of a nose at one end two pink ears. The elder sister, who was banished from her parents' society before this arrival, was born in October, 1890, and now weighs about half-a-ton, her mother turning the scale at two tons, and her father at three-and-a-half.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LORD HARRIS'S VISIT TO ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at 5 p.m., Lord Harris, accompanied by Lieutenant Gabb, A.-D.-C., paid a visit to St. Mary's Institution, Mazagon. The Governor was received by the Most Rev. Fr. T. H. Dalhoff, S. J., Archbishop, the Rev. Fr. Noti, S. J., and other Fathers belonging to the institution. His Excellency was escorted to the rear verandah of the building, where seats were provided for his Excellency and the Archbishop, in front of which all the students of the institution were kept standing to welcome Lord Harris. Some of the students, who were in volunteer uniform, and who formed a small guard-of-honour, presented arms at the Governor's arrival. His Excellency and the Archbishop having taken their seats, one of the students read the following address:—

To his Excellency the Right Honourable George Robert Canning, Baron Harris, G.C.I.E.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the students of St. Mary's Institution, thank your Excellency very heartily for this most kind and gracious visit. The news that your Excellency had condescended to do us this honour, gave us all intense joy. Not to speak of things above us—your labours as Governor of this great province we are proud of you for your martial lineage, and for the illustrious name and title which you bear. To promote the military spirit among the junior members of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, your Excellency has generously instituted a prize for the best drilled cadet company: this prize we are happy to say we have carried off in two successive seasons, and this our success in what may be termed the apprenticeship "of noble war" is doubtless in part the cause of our pride in your close connection with the army. Then, too, we gladly welcome you as the kind and accomplished patron of those manly sports we are so fond of, and which in England are deemed helpful and fitting for the stern work of life. Above all, we are deeply sensible of the interest your Excellency has always shown in what is the great affair and business of youth, and for the encouragement you have always given to education; grateful, too, for the valuable counsel and advice your Excellency has on various occasions imparted to the students of Bombay, in impressing on them the necessity of diligence, application, and gratitude towards their instructors. We shall always cherish the remembrance of this day as one of the very happy ones of our life, and remember, too, those words of sympathy and advice, which, we hope, we shall make it our care to profit by. We heartily bid your Excellency welcome, and desire to assure you of our best and sincerest wishes for every blessing on yourself, your noble lady, and your family.

In reply to the address Lord Harris said: I am very glad to make your acquaintance. I always like, and am glad to make acquaintance with educational institutions, but there are so many such in Bombay, that if I were to visit every one of them, I should not be able to visit each of them in one year. To visit you I am rather late in the day, but after all here I am. (Applause.) I am glad to make your acquaintance to-day, and see these military exercises carried out before me here. I am glad I am able to congratulate you on your taking up volunteer training and military duties. I am quite sure that you will have continued success if you are given a proper training in these military duties. If some of you may find it convenient to take up the military profession—a very honourable profession—I am sure by your distinguished career you will bring credit to your family and St. Mary's Institution. Not having yet seen your buildings or play-grounds, I am scarcely in a position to say anything about them, but I can congratulate you on your general get-up in volunteering. Your building has always struck me as I passed by. I congratulate you on the fact that recently, by the kindness of Government, some more ground is added to your play-ground, which was formerly in the occupation of the Railway Company. This increase to your play-ground will give you additional room for recreation. The number of boys that I see here, ought to turn out good cricketers and foot-ball players. What I want is that a little more attention should be given to military duties, and by giving as much attention to your school-work also, you will maintain the name of your Institution. If anything I have ever said in my speeches while speaking about education elsewhere, have made any impression upon your minds, and if that impression is good, and if those expressions of mine were truly good and sound, then I confess I am sincerely glad. I not only sincerely wish your Institution all success from my connection with Bombay, but I wish you still more success since I have visited it. (Applause.)

The Father Superior of the Institution then conducted his Excellency to different parts of the building. Lord Harris was shown the dining-room, the study-room, the bed-room, the new workshop, the sick-room, and the church in front of the Institution. His Excellency expressed himself quite satisfied with what he saw.

The Rev. Fr. Noti, having shown his Excellency the new and the old buildings, and having returned to that part of the compound where the students were standing, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to his Excellency. In proposing the vote the Rev. Father said that the encouragement given to them by the Governor's visit, and the substantial promise of a grant to the new workshops would induce the teachers as well as the students to do their work more diligently than they had hitherto been doing. He took the opportunity of expressing their deep sense of gratitude and loyalty to his Excellency, the representative of her Most Gracious Majesty.

At the instance of the Rev. Father Haggan, three cheers were given for Lord Harris by the students.

The Governor, in acknowledging the compliment, said that the best way to return thanks would be to ask the Rector to allow the students a holiday. (Cheers.)

Some of the students, who had formed a brass band, and who had played a selection of music played God Save the Queen as his Excellency left the premises at 6-15 p.m.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE DAVID SASSOON BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE distribution of prizes to the pupils of the above school was held on the 12th instant, in the large hall of the institution, which was crowded with visitors on the occasion, and many gentlemen, who were not punctual, were obliged to stand during the proceedings. Amongst those present were: Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, Miss and Master Sassoon, Mr. S. E. Sassoon, Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shellim and Miss Shellim, Mrs. Abraham J. David, Mr. S. S. Solomon, Mr. Henry Solomon, Mrs. E. S. Gubbay, Mr. E. Moses, Mr. S. A. Benjamin, Messrs. Sal and Ang Van Weerdeen, Mrs. Matalone, Miss Abraham, Mr. J. R. J. Leveroy, Mr. and Mrs. I. Nissim, Mrs. S. H. David, Mrs. S. S. David, Mr. Moses Elijah, Mr. David Solomon, Mr. Joseph Samuel, Mr. Isaac Abraham, Mr. Haeem Benjamin, Mr. Haeem Samuel, Mr. Samuel Jacob, and many others. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. D. Sassoon and as Lady Sassoon was unavoidably absent on account of indisposition, Mrs. S. D. Sassoon was requested to distribute the prizes, which pleasing duty she kindly consented to perform.

The proceedings commenced with CXVII. Psalm, sung by the pupils, after which Mr. S. M. Moses read the report, giving a detailed account of the progress made by the pupils of each of the classes of the English and Hebrew departments, which spoke favourably of the manner in which the teachers did their duty.

Select pieces were then recited and acted by the boys and girls, and the gathering was entertained by the representation of a scene from the Merchant of Venice, which was selected for the occasion.

The recitation of the last three boys showed that the play was not historical, that in the original plots from which Shakespear derived his own, the characters are reversed, that there is a Gentile who insists upon cutting a pound of flesh from the body of a Jew, that it only showed up the false pretences under which the enemies of the Jews persecuted that ancient and God-fearing race and that the drama itself was a perpetual advocate of a Jew. Prizes were then distributed, after which the chairman delivered an address, in which he expressed his entire satisfaction with the progress of the pupils of the Institution, and advised the children to be diligent in their studies, and obedient and submissive to their teachers. He also asked the parents to help the teachers in forming their moral and social characters. With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. S. S. Solomon to the chairman, and the singing of the National Anthem in Hebrew, the proceedings were closed.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

6 p.m.—Latter part of Commination Service and Sermon by the Reverend A. York-Browne—Hymn 91.
Litany of Penitence—Hymn 466.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Service will be held on board the s.s. Arroyo, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A DENIAL OF PARTNERSHIP.

VALLABHDAS RUNSORDAS VS. JAMNADAS PREMJEE.

THE plaintiff brought this suit to have the partnership between him and the defendant dissolved from the date of the filing of the suit; for an account of their transactions; and for the payment to him of any sum that might be found due to him; and further that the defendant should be restrained by an injunction of the court from dealing with the partnership assets and account-books. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Chinai, Motilal, and Molvi, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff is a nephew of the defendant, and in December, 1887, he dissolved partnership with the latter on the understanding that the new partnership should commence from 1st January, 1888. It was in respect of certain muccadam's business done for Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. and other firms, the plaintiff to receive a three-anna share and on the terms of the defendant paying to the plaintiff Rs. 10,000 by instalments. A partnership agreement was drawn up on the 12th April, 1888, and on the following day the plaintiff executed to the defendant a release and the defendant passed to the plaintiff three promissory notes for the instalments to be paid by him. The business had since then been carried on in partnership under the agreement. The defendant failed to pay the plaintiff the instalments due at the proper dates, and ultimately the plaintiff had to file a suit against him to recover the last two instalments. After the suit was filed, the defendant paid the amount with costs. The defendant in consequence became very angry with the plaintiff and revenged himself by treating the plaintiff very badly in connection with the partnership. The plaintiff repeatedly requested the defendant to have the accounts of the partnership made up, but the defendant failed to do so, and gave directions that the daily balances were not to be struck in the cash-books of the firm, with the object, as the plaintiff believed, of causing false entries to the detriment of the plaintiff being inserted therein. It appeared from the correspondence between the solicitors of the parties that the defendant now alleged that the plaintiff ceased to be his partner long ago, and denied that the plaintiff had a three-anna share in the partnership. The defendant prevented the plaintiff having access to the partnership books of account, and concealed himself, and locked the doors of the place where the partnership business was carried on. The defendant was, as the plaintiff believed, manipulating the books of account to the detriment of the plaintiff, and it was feared he would make away with the assets of the firm.

The defendant said that he separated from the plaintiff not in December, 1887, but more than three years before that date. About three or four years after the separation took place, the plaintiff claimed among other things to be interested in the defendant's muccadam's business and it was consequently arranged in March, 1888, that the defendant should pay the plaintiff a certain sum of money and admit him as a partner in the defendant's muccadum's business done for Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. on the terms stated in a writing on a stamped paper, which the defendant signed on the day on which it was purchased and handed to the plaintiff. The month of April was inserted therein by mistake instead of the month of March. The plaintiff, however, declined to become a partner with the defendant on the terms specified in the writing and refused to sign a similar writing on a similar stamped paper, which had been purchased and engrossed at the same time as the one signed by the defendant. It was, therefore, subsequently agreed that the former arrangement should be deemed cancelled, it was accordingly cancelled, and it was agreed that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 10,000 in full discharge of all his claims, and that the plaintiff should execute a release to the defendant of all his claims in respect of the defendant's business. The defendant denied that the plaintiff ever became a partner with him under the writing of the 12th April, 1888, or otherwise. The defendant further said that his brother, Nensey Premjee, was a partner with him in the business, and as he had not been made a party to this suit, the defendant submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain the suit. The monies payable to the plaintiff were at his request invested by the defendant, and such investments could not be realised without proper time being allowed for that purpose. The plaintiff, however, maliciously filed a suit against the defendant, who at once paid the monies. The defendant further said that his partner, Nensey Premjee, objected to the plaintiff having any access to the books of the firm; and he, therefore, submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF MARCH, 1893.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has changed somewhat irregularly and by moderate or small amounts over the greater part of the country except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind and Rajputana, where a brisk to rapid fall has taken place. The distribution is irregular, readings being highest in Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces, and lowest in the neighbourhood of Bombay, Belgaum and Calicut. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly in Sind, the Punjab and North-West Provinces, northerly at Surat, and north-easterly to south-easterly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning, the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay and 10 at Amraoti. The day and night temperature variations are irregular. The greatest departures are maximum 8° to 24° below the mean in the Punjab, North-West and Central Provinces, Central India, Berar and at Malegaon, and minimum 9° in excess at Madras and 6° to 14° in defect in Central India, the Central Provinces and at Jhansi and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Cuddapah and the lowest 53° at Ajmere and Cawnpore. Humidity has increased at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency and at most stations in the Madras Presidency, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Cochin. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Secunderabad (1·24") and light to moderate showers at Sholapur, Cochin, Masulipatam, Bellary and Negapatam. The isobars indicate slightly unsettled weather conditions to the east-south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay, and as the weather in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast is damp and cloudy, local showers are probable. The weather to the west-north-westwards of Sind is still unsettled. A small area of low pressure lies in the neighbourhood of Bombay and Ratnagiri, and moderate to fresh winds are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 14.

TUESDAY'S reports show a barometric fall in most stations, the fall being brisk in the north-west of India. The pressure is low over the Western Desert, and west of the Peninsula, south of the Bay, and Burma; highest in the east of Rajputana and Central India. Winds re main variable, but there is a westerly current down the Gangetic Plain. More pronounced temperature has generally fallen in the north-east of India and east of the Peninsula; but it has risen elsewhere. The mean temperature ranges from eighty-nine degrees in Minbu and eighty-six in Salem to sixty-one in Rawalpindi. It is below the normal average in all provinces except in Burma, where it is excessive. The greatest abnormal depression is ten degrees in the Central Provinces. The day temperatures in Bengal are ten to eighteen degrees and in the Central Provinces from twelve to twenty-four degrees lower than usual. Thunder-storms have given general rain in the north-east of India and east of the Peninsula; Khammamett and Rajahmundry received over two, and Kurnool, Chanda, Wellington, and Colombo over one inch of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th March. 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·842
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·3
Dew Point	71·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·5
General Directions of Wind*	NW. E. WNW. NW. NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	270

*From midnight to midnight.

THERE was a time when all foreign eggs in this country were known as "French eggs." Now, thanks to improved means of transport, they come to us from a variety of countries. The annual import, according to the latest Official Returns, reaches the enormous number of nearly thirteen hundred millions, valued at three and-a-half millions sterling. France and Germany still furnish more than one-half of the whole; Belgium, Russia, and Denmark come next in order as egg exporters to England. The Canadian quota has increased from two millions to twenty-three millions in a single year, and we have now laid under contribution a variety of minor sources—among which, it is curious to note, are the Canary Islands, Turkey, and Egypt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Indra, 2,332 tons, Captain F L Burkill, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Congo, 1,891 tons, Captain B H Rogers, sailed yesterday for Hull via Aden, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

TH

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA COLOURS.—Silk Sashes, Rs. 8; Ties, Rs. 1-8; Hat Ribbons, Rs. 2 each. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TEN RUPEES REWARD will be paid to anyone bringing to the Waudby Road Police Station, a big long haired Dog, half Mastiff, LOST, from the Apollo Hotel, on the 14th.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTON, to play long and round tunes, in case complete, Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, with 6 long and 6 round tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, ENGLISH NURSE, to take charge of one Child, 4 years old, Madras Presidency, a good deal of Camp life. Terms Rs. 20, no Ayah. Apply "B. T.," Apollo Hotel.

WANTED, A FIRST CLASS REPORTER. Must be experienced. A good Descriptive Writer and verbatim note taker. Apply MANAGER, "Indian Daily News," Calcutta.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, for an Up-Country Mill, a thoroughly Competent Spinning and Carding Master, Native or Parsee. Apply to "A. D," care of this Paper, with copies of testimonials, salary expected and other particulars.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

SECRETARY.—A Barrister and Graduate of Cambridge University desires post as PRIVATE SECRETARY or Native Nobleman or Gentleman or as TUTOR. Address "BAR," care of this Office.

L. G., Bombay, says:—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwar, is the best in which I have ever stayed in this Presidency. I have been most comfortable in every way, the service being particularly good and the table excellent.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks and Railway goods sheds, as also on the line of a Tram. I found the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, very obliging; he made me feel at home; and I shall be always glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

TENTS.—FOR SALE, property of the late Lewis Gordon, Esq. 1 HILL TENT, Rs. 300 and 1 Double Fly Sleeping Pal with Walls, Rs. 250, both 12 ft. square, both with Bath Rooms, and complete with Purdahs, Chicks, Carpets, &c., in excellent order. Very little used since purchased from the Jubbulpore School of Industry. Apply to A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, C.S., Nagpur, C.P.

FOR SALE.—District TONGA and pair white PONIES, well matched pair, both Tonga and Ponies strong and serviceable. Price Rs. 350. Apply to "W. B.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—The property of the Bombay Hunt. Bay Arab Horse "Talib," 15 hands, aged, weight-carrier, hunted regularly, good in harness:—Rs. 500 Bay Waler, "Tilbury," 14·3, 5 years, up to weight, broken to Harness, perfectly quiet;—Rs. 600. Apply to The Master, Bombay Hunt, The Kennels, Bandora.

FOR SALE.—MARSEILLES TILES, maker Martin Freres, at Moderate Rates. Apply to TYABJEE and Co., No. 19, Meadow Street, Fort.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

TO LET.—From 1st April, an UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, called "Nesbit Hall," in Nesbit Road, Mazagon. Apply to Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill. Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

BUNGALOW, TO LET, FURNISHED, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, for April, May and June, healthy and cool. Rent Moderate. Apply to No. "33," care of this Paper.

TO LET.—An UPPER STOREYED BUNGALOW, in Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from April next. Apply to Mr. EDULJI RUSTAMJEE REPORTER, Indo-China Mill Office, Rampart Row.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

"BUSCH and BARNEWITZ'S well-known first quality GERMAN PROVISIONS can now be obtained, Retail, from C. COLLONELLO and Co.," Italian Stores, Meadow Street.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for India's Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap, Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld, Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MATCHLESS CEYLON TEAS.—Fresh consignment of high flavoured TEAS, at Re. 1 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MONEY RETURNED if not approved of Our MOKHA GROUND COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being ROASTED and GROUND in the latest pattern improved closed Cylinders the finest Aroma is preserved. A trial is earnestly solicited.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRAND'S Essence of Beer, Re. 1 per tin; Brand's Essence of Chicken Rs. 1-4 per tin. Liebig's Extract of Meat, As. 15 per Jar. Potted Meat, Ham and Chicken, &c, per tin As. 5.—PEARSE & Co., Bombay.

LADY-TYPISTS' CLASS.—SEPARATE TRAINING DEPARTMENT, under a European Lady-Typist with ten years' London Experience, late of the London Head Typewriting Office. For particulars and terms apply to the BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!! Largest and most splendid Selection of Dressed and Undressed Dolls in the Newest Styles at Lowest Prices.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

15 PER CENT. REDUCTION FOR CASH. SALE of STOCK of ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Catalogues Free.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greemgrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

SETS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN RUBBER ONLY HALF THE USUAL CHARGES.

MR. GHEESTA before proceeding to America will be glad to register Orders up to the 24th of March next at his Residence, near the new Byculla Station, opposite Victoria Gardens. Hours of business from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5·30 p.m.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, Rs. 1-14. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS:

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,

HUMMUM STREET.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HODGART'S

PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS

For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.

SOLE MAKERS,

FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld., PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market, for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working, and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling. Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

CHAS. BROWN & CO., 11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON." A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14.

NEITHER in London nor in New York was there any change in the price of Bar Silver yesterday, 38 5-16d. per oz. in the former market, and 83⅜ cents in the latter having been still quoted; but in New York, demand Exchange on London further receded half a cent to 4·86 dollars. The New York Treasury bought 380,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·64 to 83·65 cents. With the exception of a decline of 3-16 per cent. in 4 per cent. Paper Securities, the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired through Reuter were unchanged. The market rates of discount were also unaltered; and the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 2¼d. Paris quotations also were unchanged.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. was established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 5d. per lb., Broach, of all grades, having receded to the same extent; and American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-16d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 57-64d. for March-April deliveries, and 4 63-64d. for July-August. The market closed quiet; Surats flat; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. There were no fresh Imports. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York also further receded 1-16 cent, say to 9 1-16 cents; and June Futures were 12 points lower than on Saturday, at 9·05 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and the total figures for this season to date give the following comparison with last year and the year before in the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipt	6,000	16,000	16,000
Two days' do.	13,000	32,000	29,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,365,000	6,271,000	6,020,000

In sympathy with the governing markets, whose downward movement is reported above, Cotton here has been quiet in tone to-day, and prices have given way Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy. Exporters have bought nothing whatever; and the purchases by local spinners sum up 1,575 bales, of ready new stuff, say 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 223; 250 Julgaum, at Rs. 224½; 200 Akola, at Rs. 242; 150 each, of Palitana, at Rs. 254½; Damergaum, at Rs. 249-57; and Mowa, at Rs. 251; and 100 each of Raypore, at Rs. 250; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 221; and Bengal, at Rs. 232 per candy.

WHEAT has been in but very limited request by shippers, and only a small business has transpired, the feeling having been quiet, and prices quite unchanged.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have attracted a good deal more attention, and the market has been firm, the price of Linseed having advanced 1½ anna, say to Rs. 8-2-0 to Rs. 8-4-6 per cwt.; other descriptions, however, being unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,685	bales.
Wheat	20,894	cwts.
Linseed	28,133	"
Rapeseed	14,144	"
Gingelly	13,465	"
Groundnuts	8,945	"
Castorseed	5,740	"
Rice	12,040	"

FREIGHTS are dull. Relets for prompt shipment remain pressingly offered to most ports, and 3d. to 9d. per ton lower rates have been accepted. The consequence is that takers of tonnage for forward loading have also withdrawn from the market.

EXCHANGE.—An easy feeling prevailed at opening this morning, with Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 2⅛d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand in one direction, at which a fair amount was taken, and the rate then became general, at 1s. 2 19-32d. and 1s. 2⅛d., respectively, which was partially obtainable to the close. The rate for three months' sight Credits has been 1s. 2⅛d. for ready and forward delivery, and at which we have heard of a little being placed; but the business passing either way was limited, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19/32d. to ⅛d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 19/32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 21-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 2⅛d. "
Francs do.	1·55½. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, and yesterday's decline in rates for Fours has been recovered, the price for Money having ruled at 105½, and the same for Account, at which also the market left off this evening; with 101, nominal, still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quiet on the whole; but there has again been an upward movement in some Mill Scrip, and we note an advance of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 10 in David; of Rs. 15 in James Greaves; and of Rs. 30 each in Manockji Petit, and Western India, at our revised quotations. Mofussil Press shares are also Rs. 2½ higher.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 13.

Birch, Capt, Bo, Insptr of Signaling, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 14.

Nurse, Capt, Bo, 17th Infy. on duty, from Bhuj.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 12.

O'Bryen, Lt, Bengal, 27th Punjab Infy, to rejoin, to Jullundur.
Montgomery, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on transfer, to Mian Mir.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th March.

1. There will be Company drill for the Proficiency Class at Head-quarters to-day, at 5-30 p.m. All candidates are requested to attend. Plain clothes, Rifles and side arms.
2. There will be Company drill for "F" Company to-day at 5-45 p.m. in the St. Mary's School compound, Nesbit Road, Byculla.
3. There will be Company drill for "C" Company at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 8-30 p.m.
4. The following promotions will take effect in "B" Company from this date:—

Vol. M. Veevers to be Corporal, vice Morris, reverted.

Vols. B. D'Mello and H Bazely, to be Corporals, to complete establishment.

Vols. R Hardaker, D Stewart, C Mullins, and W Lambert, to be Lce-Corporals to complete establishment.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th March.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters to-day and Friday at 8-30 p.m.
2. There will be Class-firing at Cooria on Friday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later. There will also be Class-firing on the Colaba Rifle Range on Saturday afternoon from 3 to dusk.
3. It is notified for information that the firing for Major Roughton's Carbine Prizes will take place at Cooria on Tuesday and Wednesday next week. The conditions are as follows:—

Distance.—200 and 300 yards.
Position.—Regulation.
No. of Shots at each distance 7. No Sighting shot.
Rules.—B. V. R. Association.

Prizes:—	Rs.
1st.—For the highest aggregate of score at both ranges..	50
2nd.—For the highest score at 200 yards	25
3rd.— do. do. do. 300 do	25

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hour ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th March, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	13	..	..	..	..
Teheran	13	13	p.m.	..	57
Suez	14	2	50 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 14th March, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	0	..	4
" Kurrachee	..	17	..	1
" Madras	2	22	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 13.

10 p.m.	78·2

TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	83·6
2 p.m.	85·4
6 p.m.	83·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MACDONELL.—March 14, at 117, "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the wife of W. R. Macdonell, of a daughter.

VAKIL.—March 13, the wife of Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SEAGER.—March 14, at Bombay, Harold Cecil, youngest child of J. W. and E. M. Seager, aged 6 months and one day.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1893.

THE Progress of India under the Crown furnishes a theme to which no one can do greater justice than Sir W. W. Hunter, who as author of the Imperial Gazetteer of India is familiar with the actual condition of every part of the vast territory, under British or Native rule. We have published a summary of the interesting and suggestive paper, which he read on the subject at a large meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. In the discussion which followed men who have contributed their share to the development of the India of the Queen took part. It was the task of Sir William Hunter to set forth the immense progress which has been accomplished in the thirty-five years which have elapsed since India passed from the East India Company to the Crown, and it was inevitable that it should appear as if the advance made in strength, security, wealth, and ideas has been wholly due to that great change, and dates wholly from that era. But in his preliminary observations Sir William himself bore testimony to the vast changes which had been effected throughout the Indian Continent before the Mutiny broke out. In the early years of the century the predominance of the military power of the Company had been placed beyond doubt. Before the end of the second decade Lord Hastings had put an end to the ravages of the Pindaris and other freebooters who had turned Central India into a desert, and restrained the Mahratta Chiefs who abetted their raids. That Viceroy made Great Britain the Paramount Power in India and imposed the Pax Britannica on not altogether reluctant populations. The foundations of the modern judicial system were laid on a sound basis which still endures. The agrarian settlements which have since been perfected were established in Madras and Bombay, and Lord Cornwalis's somewhat crude zamindari system modified in Bengal in the interest of the neglected ryot. Communications were opened up—roads made, canals dug, and a beginning was made in the sanitation of Indian cities. Schools were established, the press was made free, and the first vernacular paper was published before the century was out of its teens. Lord Dalhousie in the forties did not devote the whole of his great energies to the absorption of Native States. He planned the system of railways which was afterwards carried out, and left the impress of his administrative genius on the whole country. It is right when reviewing the progress made since India was taken over by the Crown that we should bear in mind that a great advance had been already accomplished. Mr. Mill's protest against the extinction of the rule of the Company was not wholly without warrant.

But the time had come for a new departure. To use the words of Lord Wellesley, India is an Empire to be ruled from the palace of a monarch, and not a factory to be measured from the counter with a shopman's yard. It was impossible that the shareholders of a commercial company could continue to administer the affairs of a vast Empire as if it were a trading concern, the success or failure of which could be estimated by the dividends derived from the venture. The last thirty-five years have not been spent in earning dividends, but as Sir William Hunter expresses it in his graphic way in making the British Empire of India safe, and its peoples prosperous and also thank God! in making them loyal." The *Times* cynically observes that the last condition is probably contingent on the other two, and that loyalty in India is the more or less precarious product of prosperity and content rather than the passionate attachment of spontaneous and "indelible" loyalty—whatever that may be. Indelible ink has been patented; but in no country has loyalty professed to be indelible; it is quite sufficient when it can be relied upon to stand ordinary shocks; which it will do as a rule when it springs from an enlightened view of what is best for the public weal. The population of a country will always rally round a Government which secures their prosperity and defends them against external and internal enemies so that they may live and thrive in their own fields and haggards. Sir William Hunter rightly claims for British rule in India that it has done both—that the essential history of India under the Crown is summed up in two words, defence and development. After the general disarmament following on the Mutiny, the Army was remodelled, and placed on a footing which gives reasonable security even in the presence of the advance of a great Military Power towards the North-West Frontier. No Nadir Shah can now burst through Afghanistan, desolate the north, and plunder Dehli. In the last century such a feat was easy of accomplishment; now it is impossible. Coast defences have been constructed; in every strategical position defensive works have been called into existence which preclude mutiny or revolt. And with all this the finances—in spite of embarrassments arising from the fluctuations of the currency for which the Government is seeking a remedy—are on so satisfactory a basis that money which thirty years ago could only be procured at five or five and a-half per cent. can now be obtained for a little over three. The decentralisation of finance which gives the Provinces an interest in saving, and turning money to the best account, has rendered control more effective and enlisted the Provincial Governments on the side of economy. The revenue from land has increased one-third, while the value of the crops has more than doubled. The railway system which was three hundred miles long in 1856, and carried two millions of passengers and quarter-of-a million tons of merchandise, annually, now cover over seventeen thousand miles, and carry one hundred and twenty-one million of passengers and twenty-six million tons of goods. The cheapness of transit and the profit on business rendered possible by the railways was estimated even seven years ago at sixty million sterling per annum. In 1858 the Court of Directors were delighted when the total of exports and imports by sea amounted to Rx. 39,750,000. In 1891 the merchandise—excluding treasure—imported and exported was Rx. 172,000,000. At that time India supplied the foreign markets with dyes, drugs, and luxuries. Now she supplies the world with food-grains, fibres, and other staples in universal demand. During the intervening period of peace and progress the people have been educated in Western literature and science, and trained to take a larger share in the administration of the country. In the year 1888, of 2588 Judges and Magistrates; 2,553 were natives of India, only thirty-five were Europeans. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji does not trouble himself with these figures when assuring his audiences in Central Finsbury that India is being bled to death by the drain of the "foreign domination." If India had been handed back to anarchy and rapine thirty-five years ago, where would be the foreign trade of India now? And where would be the 2,553 native judges and magistrates now administering justice to their countrymen in untroubled security?

The discussion which followed the reading of Sir William Hunter's masterly paper on the fruitful history of thirty-five years was not less interesting than the paper itself. Sir Owen Burne reminded the audience of the marvellous political change which had been wrought by the policy pursued since 1858. When Russia in 1885 advanced towards the frontier, hoping to stir up the whole country against British rule, princes and people came forward offering large contributions in men and money to resist the common enemy. It is deserving of note that an officer of the experience and judgment of Sir Owen Burne sees reason to question the wisdom of constructing the immense lines of fortifications for the defence of the country of which so much has been heard. It has been in many respects a misfortune that the fortification of the frontier of India has been decided upon in camera, and has never been subjected to outside criticism. Sir Owen points to the new defences at Rawal Pindi—which Sir William Hunter referred to as a great quadrilateral five miles in extent requiring ten thousand men to garrison it—as open to the objection that they must by so far diminish the strength of the army in the field which should be able to move freely in whatever direction it may be required. He confessed his preference as a soldier for small fortifications which can be easily held and would afford a refuge for women and children and be depots for the arsenals while leaving the army free to manœuvre and to strike. It is a moot point with other experts whether long lines of fortifications in which large forces must be locked up would not be better replaced by large reserves such as are now kept ready in every military State to strengthen the field army and enable it to take the offensive. The question is one which will attract more and more attention as time goes on and the military situation becomes more clear under the light of competent criticism. Sir W. Wedderburn continued the discussion of the general question of the condition of India, on Congress lines, but we cannot at present do more than refer to that interesting episode.

THE finding of the Court of Inquiry into the causes of the loss of the steamer Roumania establishes certain important points very clearly. The ship's compasses apparently were not in fault; they were three in number of the best kind. They were in proper order and sufficient for the safe navigation of the ship. The eleven state cabins with four berths each were supplied with four life-belts apiece. Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Rooke both stated that they saw no life-belts in the cabins they occupied, and the former added that on two occasions during the voyage he sought for belts and could not find them. It does not appear that he made any inquiry on the subject. It is supposed that the belts, which were kept under the berths, may have been removed to make room for passengers' luggage. The life-belts of the officers and crew seem to have been in their proper places. The Court of Inquiry recommend that life-belts in future should be fastened in the berths, so as to be always visible. It would be well to supplement this recommendation by another—that at stated times during every voyage the passengers should be put through a belt-drill, and taught how to put on and fasten the belts without flurry or delay. The life-boats were in good order and secured on board as is usual on long voyages. The Court recommend that one boat on either side should be swung out and ready in every way for immediate lowering. In respect to the controversy regarding the manning of the ship with lascars, the Court have found that the Roumania had sufficient hands on board, and was manned in accordance with the practice in the large majority of passenger companies. But it is the opinion of the Court that the number of European quartermasters should be more than four, especially in vessels carrying only three officers, so that a European can keep the look-out in cold and wet weather. The number of sailors was sufficient to lower the boats, and the Court saw no reason to believe that proper discipline was not maintained throughout. This finding is of considerable importance in view of the perverse use of the unfounded allegation that the lascars failed in their duty and lay huddled up and moaning. That statement is not borne out by the known facts, especially by the fact that many of the lascars survived the buffetting of the storm and the sea, and were more fortunate than the European quarter-masters in reaching the land. It is obvious that men who were benumbed by cold and paralysed with fear, could not have saved themselves in such appalling conditions in which so many stalwart Europeans, including the Captain and his officers, succumbed. Efforts were made to save life during the three-quarters of an hour which intervened between the grounding of the vessel, and her being slewed round broadside on to the breakers. The crew were engaged in clearing away the boats and getting them ready for lowering. Knowing as we do how soon the ship was to be thrown on her beam ends, and all in the cabins drowned where they stood, it is lamentable to hear that the precious moments had to be spent in clearing away the boats and getting ready to lower them. But the Court are of opinion that in all probability the Captain and officers did not realise the imminence of the danger as long as the vessel's end remained on the rocks. An order was given to back her off, but the fires being put out by the sea the engines could not work. When the ship went round and turned over the end came at once; nothing could be done. The Court is of opinion that the vessel was carried by a strong eastern current out of her course, and that the night being thick the Burlings' light was not seen, and did not warn the look-out of the danger. That light is very powerful and can be seen for twenty-five miles; but it is a light with three minutes' intermission. The Court recommend that it should be changed into a quick flashing light. A further recommendation which, it is hoped, will be carefully noted, is that when ships are approaching the Burlings from the north, if the position be uncertain, the lead shall be cast to ascertain if the vessel is outside the hundred fathom line, and if inside how far in. The worst of it is that vessels rarely realise that their position is uncertain, until it is too late to verify it.

THE second reading of the Bill to amend the Government of Ireland, which was to have been taken on Monday last, and was first adjourned until this evening, and again until Friday next has now been postponed until after Easter. The reason assigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for this further postponement is the delay in the voting of supply. The Government adopted the almost unprecedented course of asking the House to sit on Saturday last for the Military Estimates, with a view to accelerate business. The Opposition was "resentful," and declined to facilitate the progress of supply. Lord Salisbury last week stated at a meeting in the Carlton Club that whatever the charge about obstruction, the Opposition would leave no stone unturned to defeat the Government Bill. This threat evidently was fulfilled, and has had its effect. The second reading of the Bill has been three times adjourned in less than a week. Meanwhile the Conservative and Liberal Unionists Association throughout the country are organising an agitation to resist Home Rule to the uttermost. In anticipation of this course the National Liberal Federation issued a Manifesto on the 23rd February urging the necessity of vigorous action on the part of the Liberals to counteract "the attempt of the Opposition to arouse the fears and prejudices of the electorate of the United Kingdom—to accomplish which they will spare neither money nor labour." The announcement that Mr. Gladstone is suffering from an incipient attack of influenza is at this moment certain to cause a thrill—whether of hope or fear it is not necessary to say—in political England from one end to the other.

THE official return of the wages of skilled and unskilled labour, which is just published, shows a slight tendency to increase as compared with the return of a year ago. The variation is very little, but such as it is it affects all three of the classes customarily considered. For purposes of comparison Government classifies labour under three heads: able-bodied agricultural labourer; syce or horse-keeper; common mason, carpenter or blacksmith. The conditions, or rather the earnings, of each of these are, on the whole, slightly better. The skilled labourer is the man who has made most progress, and his improved work doubtless deserves a higher rate of pay. But it is not all over India that he has been so fortunate. At Karachi where the rate in 1891 ranged from twenty-five to forty rupees, thirty is now given as the mean. At Hyderabad, on the other hand, the rate has increased by a rupee. At Ratnagiri wages are similarly higher, whilst at Tanna they are proportionately worse. At Dharwar the skilled labourer has apparently found his El Dorado; his monthly wages, which formerly was from twelve to sixteen rupees, are now from nineteen rupees six annas to twenty-three; at Belgaum, which is only a comparatively short distance away, the Dharwar labourer's brother could only command fifteen rupees and a fraction, his wages having declined by almost three rupees on the year. At Poona and Bijapur skilled labour fetches a higher price. The Guzerathi mason or carpenter finds his wages exactly the same except in Kaira and Broach, where the increases are unfortunately for the men so small as to be scarcely appreciable. The Central Provinces have experienced trifling fluctuations, whilst the North-West Provinces, Burma, and Bengal have been practically stationary. In Madras rates are generally slightly better. In no district has there been any falling off, except such as ordinary depression of local trade will account for. There is little, if any, change in the prices paid to agricultural labourers or horse-keepers. But on a perusal of the tables, which the Statistical Branch of the Revenue Department has issued, it is impossible not to notice local differences, which are in many cases remarkable. As an example it may be pointed out that whilst the Tennasserim ryot must pay his labourer fifteen rupees and his horse-keeper fifteen, at Fyzabad three rupees and three-twelve, are the respective averages. At Moulmein the agricultural lab

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE INDISPOSED.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering from an attack of incipient influenza.

THE HOME RULE BILL POSTPONED.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir W. V. Harcourt announced that owing to the delay in voting Supply, the second reading of the Home Rule Bill would now be deferred until after the Easter vacation.

ORGANISING AGITATION.

The Conservative and Unionist Associations throughout the country are issuing manifestos urging their respective parties to resist Home Rule to the uttermost.

THE PAMIRS QUESTION.

News has been received from Tashkend, which states that owing to the bellicose attitude of the Chinese Russia will send reinforcements to the Pamirs at the earliest possible date.

THE WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has written to the Bishops, announcing that a great meeting will be held in London at Whitsuntide of delegates from all parts of the country to protest against Mr. Asquith's Bill suspending appointments in the established Church in Wales.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

Latest bulletins announce that Mr. Gladstone is much better, though still confined to his bed.

THE COTTU INCIDENT.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY

PARIS, MARCH 13.

The Chamber of Deputies, to-day, after an excited debate on the Cottu incident, passed a Vote of Confidence in the Government by a majority of sixty-six votes, M. Bourgeois (Minister of Justice) on behalf of the Government positively denying that they had connived with M. Soinoury, and hinting that the whole affair was the outcome of a plot hatched by the Right to discredit the present Government.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 14.

The s. s. Sutlej, with the mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

Mr. Brook, Inspector-General of Telegraphs, leaves Calcutta on the 26th for Nagpur and Bombay, thence he goes *via* Ahmedabad and Delhi to Lahore, arriving at Simla on the 13th April.

Mr. Finch leaves Karachi on the 20th, and goes *via* Bushire and thereon to London to join his new appointment as Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Company.

Since the commencement of the year one hundred new telegraph offices will have been opened by April 1. These are chiefly in Lower Bengal and Madras.

THE LADY ROBERTS' FUND.

Sir John Muir, Bart., presented Rs. 10,000 to Lady Roberts' Fund.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR H. COLLETT.

Brigadier-General Sir H. Collett has obtained ten weeks' leave of absence.

COOLY EMIGRATION TO REUNION.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie, who has been deputed to Reunion in connection with the question of the Cooly Emigration to that Colony leaves early in April, visiting Madras and Pondicherry en route, and conferring with the authorities there. He spends a month in Reunion, and writes a report on his return.

HUTS FOR TROOPS.

Orders for the immediate construction of huts for 200 Infantry and a troop of Cavalry at Kajuri Kach and for 150 Infantry and a proportionate number of Cavalry at Jandola for troops stationed there in the summer have been issued.

APPOINTMENT.

Captain Johnstone, 5th P. I., officiates *vice* Captain Holland as Staff-Captain, Intelligence Branch.

WAGON FERRY OVER THE INDUS.

The proposed wagon ferry over the Indus has been indefinitely postponed.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shanghai, leaving Gravesend on March 11, brings out three hundred and sixty-two Royal Artillery men.

FURLOUGH TO WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The Government of India have approved of the extension of the concession to grant furlough, on private affairs, to England, to garrison, depot, and staff Sergeants-Major and non-commissioned officers on the unattached list, provided the present furlough limit in regard to numbers is not exceeded. These warrant and non-commissioned officers will be eligible for furlough after the completion of seven years' service in India and re-engaging for periods up to twelve months and will receive free passages by rail and troopship, their families being also allowed to accompany them when troopship accommodation is available. Further furloughs may be granted for each complete period of seven years in the Indian service.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN GILGIT.

The British Agent at Gilgit has telegraphed that fighting has taken place at Chilas. An attack was made on the fort, but was repulsed with a loss to the enemy of 150 or 200 men. Our loss was severe, including Major Daniell, Q. O. Corps of Guides, shot through the heart while attacking an entrenched village, three native officers and nineteen men killed, one native officer and twenty-three men severely wounded, and Lieutenant Moberley and five men slightly wounded. The enemy have fled. Lieutenant Moberley does not anticipate any further attack, and the British Agent says there is no cause for anxiety. Major Twigg goes to take command, and Lieutenant Harmon with 200 men left Bunji on the 7th and 50 Sikhs were to leave Gilgit on the 8th to reinforce Chilas.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S STAFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 14.

Captain Hudson, Bengal Cavalry, who has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to his father Sir John Hudson, has proceeded to Mahableshwar to make arrangements for the new Commander-in-Chief's stay on the Hills.

It is understood that Colonel Leach will officiate as Military Secretary to Sir John Hudson for some time.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Humfrey, Inspector-General of Police, has applied for eight months' leave, and will probably accompany the Thakore Saheb of Morvi to England to be present at the opening of the Imperial Institute.

Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, also shortly proceeds on furlough, so that two important officiating appointments in the Police Department will be shortly vacant. Mr. Scannell, Superintendent, G. I. P. R. Police, will probably officiate for Colonel Wilson as he takes longer leave than Colonel Humfrey. The officiating appointment of Inspector-Generalship lies between Messrs. Vincent from Karachi and Kennedy from Ahmednagar. The latter will probably get it.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MALTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 14.

Lord Roberts has, the *Pioneer* understands, declined the Governorship of Malta, General Sir H. A. Smyth has consequently been granted an extension.

REGISTRATION OF POLO PONIES.

Attention of polo-players should be called to Rule 2 of the revised rules, which requires all existing polo ponies to be registered before 1st April next. Communications should be addressed to Captain Sherston, honorary secretary, at Kasauli.

THE AMIR'S AGENT AT CALCUTTA.

Mr. Pyne was to present the despatches from the Amir at the Foreign Office at Calcutta on Monday. He had a trying journey from Kabul as the winter has been very severe. The country, he describes, as little short of one vast sheet of ice. The Amir's recent illness was as stated at the time a dangerous one, symptoms of dropsy having declared themselves. His Highness, however, has been convalescent for some weeks past.

ABOLITION OF INDIAN PRESIDENCY COMMANDS.

There is every prospect that the Bill which will shortly be introduced into the House of Lords for the abolition of the Indian Presidency Commands will be passed as the Duke of Cambridge has notified that the Horse Guards no longer object to the reform.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

An appeal has been filed in the High Court at Allahabad against the order of the Judge of Saharanpur of the 3rd instant, dismissing a shareholder's application for the prosecution of officers of the Himalaya Bank. 14th April is the date fixed for the hearing of the appeal.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA AT NEPAL.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria has had good sport in the Nepal jungles. Five tigers and two leopards being shot on the first few days of the trip. His Imperial Highness will not return to Philibhit, but make for Lucknow on conclusion of his shooting. He will arrive at Calcutta at 7 a.m. on the 27th instant, and will probably embark on the same day.

MR. WHEELER'S CASE.

The reply of the Secretary of State in the case of Mr. P. C. Wheeler, C. S., has been received. It is extremely brief, merely notifying Lord Kimberley's concurrence in the decision of the Government of India which recommended that Mr. Wheeler be compulsorily retired from the service on a suitable pension. The pension granted by the Secretary of State is £300 a year.

ENLISTMENTS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVES.

The First-class Army Reserve at home now numbers just 78,000 men which is so near the maximum provided for or desired that enlistments for supplementary reserve (men who take on for four years additional at a reduced rate of pay) have been suspended for the present. When the reserve was originally started by Lord Cardwell the idea as well as the object was that it should muster 80,000 men.

INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament has ended in a victory for the Queen's Bays who in the final match, on Monday afternoon, beat the 16th Lancers somewhat easily. After their defeat of the 7th Hussars the penultimate tie the success of the Bays seemed to have been regarded as a foregone conclusion. On the same day the Native Cavalry Tournament commenced at Sialkote, where the 9th B. L. and 11th B. L. won their respective matches.

The final tie of the inter-regimental polo tournament at Umballa was played on Monday before a large gathering of spectators. The result was a decisive victory for the Bays by six actuals and six subsidiary goals to one actual and three subsidiary goals of the 16th Lancers.

NATIVE CAVALRY TENT-PEGGING TOURNAMENT.

The Native Cavalry tent-pegging tournament was run off simultaneously on Saturday, 11th March, at six different centres and was won by the 18th Bengal Lancers with a grand score of 87, out of a possible 96; the 1st Regiment Central India Horse was a good second, with 84; the 10th Bengal Lancers third, with 81; and the 15th Bengal Luncers and 5th Punjab Cavalry running a tie for the fourth place, with 80 points. The severity of the competition is apparent by the fact that only seven points separated the first five teams.

LANDSLIP AT QUETTA.

Another slip took place on Sunday at the Mud Gorge, near Quetta, and the line was completely blocked. The ground has not yet stopped moving, so it is impossible to say when the line will be clear again. This slip had been expected by the engineers for some time, and it will delay the arrival at Quetta of the Dublin Fusiliers, who are now on their way from Karachi. The weather at last appears settled, and there are no signs of any more snow.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 14.

Rains during the past week have brought down many of the Madura rivers in flood, putting considerable supplies of water into tanks in the district where distress is being felt. Relief work just opened failed to attract any labourers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here on the evening of the 11th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 13.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here from Karachi, via Marseilles, this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Rydall Hall arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 14.

Mail steamer Peshawur from China arrived.

Mail steamer Chusan from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 13-16
Bar Silver	38 5-16

PRINCE LOUIS of Battenberg testifies, from his own experience as a naval officer, to the great difficulty of communicating orders to the guns in the gun positions in our modern ships. We have not found any satisfactory means of communicating orders from the conning-tower, or where the captain happens to be. In the last manœuvres he commanded one of the new 20-knot cruisers, and even there he found it extremely difficult to communicate with the simple armament which they had on board, a 6-inch gun on the forecastle and one on the poop, with a broadside battery, all on the upper deck. If it was difficult under such circumstances, where the guns could all be taken in at one glance, what, asks Prince Louis, must it be in a battleship in closed turrets? In brief, voice pipes have, according to this authority, "failed utterly on board ships."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE way the funds have flowed in to the Lord Roberts memorial fund at Calcutta, says a contemporary, is astonishing, and fully justifies the suggestion to have an equestrian statue. More than twenty thousand rupees has now been collected.

THE Calcutta Trade Association has addressed a memorial to the Bengal Government, suggesting improvements in the Small Cause Court Bill in the direction of a low pecuniary jurisdiction and the abolition of appeals to the High Court in suits above the value of one thousand rupees.

MESSRS. J. BOSECK AND CO., the jewellers in Wellesley-place, Calcutta, have now on exhibition in their show-rooms the silver durbar chair which they have just completed for use at State ceremonials by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

ON Thursday evening what has now become an annual entertainment to children was given at Government House, Calcutta, and the party on this occasion numbered more than three thousand. It was a great day for all, and is likely to be remembered for many months. They were feasted on good things, and amused with games, and given presents, and as darkness came on there was a display of fireworks which was watched with consuming interest. A large number of natives collected on the *maidan* and outside Government House to see the fireworks, and every carriage in Calcutta seemed to have been impressed in taking the children to and from their homes.

A MAHRATTA woman and her child, aged four years, were killed on Sunday morning at mileage 239 from Bombay between Maheji and Pachora by being run over by the engine of a goods train proceeding towards Pachora. The woman was waiting for a down train to pass to cross the line and started to get across immediately the end of the down train had passed her. The goods train was coming from the opposite direction and apparently was not noticed by the unfortunate woman, who stepped in front of it just as the engine came up with the child she was carrying and was killed before the driver could pull up.

A NATIVE Sub-Inspector of the Abkari Department is being tried before the First-class Magistrate at Julgaon for having caused the death of a native by shooting him at a village six miles from there during last week. It appears the Inspector went to the village to seize an illicit still and while attempting to make the seizure was set upon by a number of villagers, who severely beat one of the Inspector's men and would probably have done further injury had not the Inspector used a gun he had with him. The charge entered the abdomen of one of the mob who died from its effects. The case will eventually be disposed of in the Sessions Court at Dhulia, when it is very probable the Sub-Inspector will be acquitted as he was acting in self-defence.

THE police authorities in Melbourne are, according to the *Sydney Mail*, preparing a report, for presentation to the Chief Secretary, on an accident which occurred to one Captain Russell in the lions' den at Fillis' Circus. Captain Russell, on entering the den, slipped, and the pistol he held accidentally went off, the charge taking effect in the eye of the lion called "Pasha." The animal knocked the captain down with his paw, and nipped him on the right shoulder. One of his teeth entered the flesh about two inches.

ALTHOUGH the troopship Malabar's departure from Kurrachee was delayed four days after her appointed date of sailing, she arrived at Portsmouth on the 20th ultimo, only one day behind her time. Five soldiers and a child died during the passage. She left Portsmouth on the last outward voyage of this season on the 3rd instant, and may be looked for in Bombay on March 29.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 4th March were: for passengers, etc., Rs. 72,360, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,44,764, making altogether Rs. 2,17,124, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 258-7-8. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 2,11,191-11-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 251-6-8.

A HORRIBLE report comes from Bayreuth. It is said that evidence has been obtained that a lady was buried alive there fifteen years ago. In 1878 a lady named Von Ammon was buried, not without a suspicion on the part of some people who saw the body, that she was only in a state of catalepsy. Recently in consequence of some fresh allegations that have been made on the subject, an order was obtained for the opening of the grave. It is now stated that the coffin had been thrust open from the inside, and that it contained a skeleton lying not flat but on its side. A judicial investigation is to take place.

A SOCIETY of conchologists is about to be formed in London for the purpose of furthering the study of malacology in all its branches. It may be necessary to explain to some readers that this somewhat unfamiliar scientific term is nearly synonymous with conchology, but whereas the conchologist devotes himself principally to the study of the shells of molluscs, the malacologist concerns himself with the soft parts or anatomical structure of the animals.

EVERY cyclist who lives in busy towns knows the practical inconvenience, to say nothing of the danger, of getting out into country roads and lanes through crowded thoroughfares. London cyclists who know the London suburbs thoroughly avoid the greasy, slippery roads along which the tram-rails stretch, but these are a minority. A practical suggestion that is likely to be taken up in the coming season is made by a member of the Ladies' Cyclist Association. This lady suggests that a certain number of cyclists should club together and hire a large room at some place outside London to lock up their machines in. The stable, so to speak, should be in some place where the roads are good, and should not be more than half-an-hour's distance from London by railway. Perhaps while they are about it the promoters may engage a trusty, intelligent youth to clean the machines and keep them oiled while they are lying by. In time possibly the scheme might be extended so that there should be at least four such establishments in the debateable land between town and country, one towards each point of the compass.

IT has often been wondered what had become of the crucifix used by the Abbe Edgeworth at the execution of Louis XVI. A Paris correspondent says it is now in the possession of the parish priest of St. Medard de Guisiere, to whom it was given by one of his flock, a Madame d'Espilat, when she was dying. She enjoined him never to part with it, because it was a sacred relic, and she expected that Louis the Martyr would one day figure in the calendar of the Church along with his ancestor, St. Louis. The crucifix, with the Christ on it, is in old carved ivory, and probably made at Dieppe.

THE building of the North-East Sea Canal, in spite of the hard winter weather of late, has gone on apace. It is expected that the canal route between Kiel and Rendsburg for ships of 2½ metres draught will be opened at the end of March, or at latest at the beginning of April. The opening of this highway for ships will be celebrated with much ceremony in which members of the Reichstag will take part. The erection of a second commodious high bridge at Levensau will be commenced at about the same time.

A CASE involving the question of the liability, not of an infant only, but also of an infant's guarantor, has been decided in the Birmingham County Court. A firm of warehousemen had supplied goods to a dressmaker named Linley, and the customer being under age, her father entered into an agreement in writing guaranteeing payment. The obligation was disputed both by daughter and father, the former on the ground of infancy. The Court, however, decided that as the goods were trade goods, to be used as materials in her business, the plea of infancy must fail. As regards the father, it was urged that, apart from the question of infancy, there was no consideration for the guarantee. Although there was admittedly no authority bearing on the point, the Judge decided that the undertaking of the firm of drapers not to sue the daughter was a sufficient consideration. Judgment was given accordingly with cave, however, to appeal.

THE TEACHING AT GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE following correspondence, dealing with the above subject, has been sent to us for publication:—

Grant Medical College, Bombay, January 21.

Dear Dr. Balchandra,—In the account of last Monday's adjourned meeting of the Senate, as given in the "Times of India" of the 18th, you are reported as having made the following observations in your speech seconding Dr. Deshmukh's amendment:—"It had been complained that students were not able to understand the subjects, but it was not the fault of the students: it was the fault of those appointed to teach them. The teachers did not cultivate their powers of observation; they did not try to set them right. The whole thing was due to the perfunctory way in which they were taught." I have no doubt you will acknowledge that this is a substantially correct report of what you said. In fact, I heard you say it myself, and as you will recollect I received it with an ironical "Hear, hear."

I now wish to say that for these statements, or charges, of yours there is not one atom of foundation: in plain language, they are totally untrue. As principal of Grant College I am responsible for the manner in which the teaching is conducted. On my own behalf, therefore, and on that of the professors and tutors who have been so cruelly maligned, I ask you to withdraw these charges as publicly as they have been made. If, however, you decline to do this, I then call upon you to produce your authority for making them, and your proofs of their correctness. I hold that, as a man of honour, and in common fairness, you are bound to adopt either of the courses I have pointed out.

I may add that it is my intention to publish this correspondence.—I remain faithfully yours,

W. GRAY.

Bombay, 6th February, 1893.

Dear Dr. Gray,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 21st ultimo, which, owing to pressure of work, I am sorry to say, I could not answer earlier.

I doubt very much the propriety of transferring an academic discussion from its proper place, the floor of the Senate House to correspondence such as you have initiated. The spirit of your letter, moreover, suggesting as it does a possible denial by me of a statement I am supposed to have publicly made, is, in my judgment, objectionable. I should have for these reasons preferred to decline to answer your letter. But I apprehend my silence is apt to be misconstrued. I hope therefore to write a brief reply with a view to show that the observations I made on the occasion you refer to were not made without book.

At the outset permit me to say that in making the remarks I did I had not the remotest intention of maligning the professors of the Grant Medical College. My observations had sole reference to the system of medical education, and meant no reflection on the work of individual professors. Further, I have to point out that the report of my remarks you quote in your letter from the "Times of India" of the 18th ultimo is imperfect and inaccurate. The two other dailies, the "Bombay Gazette" and the "Advocate of India," give an entirely different version of my speech. The report in the latter two papers is fuller, and, as far as I recollect, is substantially correct. The words you mention do not at all appear in the "Gazette" and the "Advocate." The passage in the latter report which has reference to the point in issue runs as follows:—

"The medical student had only to cultivate his faculty of observation. He had only to learn to make use of his eyes and hands dexterously. The additional year in the Arts College would not do any benefit to a medical student. Many of them were only matriculated, and they were doing credit to their profession. Where then was the necessity of raising the preliminary standard for entering the medical college? If the teaching was not defective, there was no need of raising the standard from the Matriculation to the Previous Examination as the preliminary qualification for a medical degree." You will observe that this is a widely different statement from the one the "Times of India's" report attributes to me. I note that you add your own testimony to the correctness of the statement quoted by you. You state that you received my statement with an ironical "hear, "hear but I submit, if I really said anything "maligning" to the professors, the proper course for you would have been to call me to order then and there, and then no ground for misunderstanding would have arisen. With all deference to your memory, I venture to think, the "Gazette's" version is more correct and certainly expresses my meaning better. It will be seen from the above that what reference there was to defective teaching related to the system. It has long been a conviction with me that the state of medical education in our Presidency is not as satisfactory as it should be, and I have expressed this conviction on different public occasions, notably at the various previous discussions on the M. B. question in the Senate, and the late public meeting of the Medical Profession held to adopt the Medical Union's Memorial to Government. But on all these occasions I have purported to speak of the system and not of the men who work it. In fact, I am inclined to think the men are hardly responsible for the deficiences which occur. They are rather themselves the victims of the system. It is the provision for teaching as compared to the attendance at the College and the mode of appointments, which, in spite of all protests, is still persited in, that I consider answerable for the defectiveness and insufficiency of education.

As early as 1885 Dr. Atmaram Pandurang raised his voice in connection with inefficiency of teaching at the Grant College due to the over-crowding of its classes. The complaint drew the attention of Dr. Cook, then Principal of the College, and the learned doctor made a report in which he fully corroborated Dr. Atmaram's statement. Dr. Cook, in the report observes: 'I have adverted to the fact that the resources of the college are now taxed too heavily as regards its teaching power, and I may add, what indeed is no new statement, its capacity for holding the increased number of students. This to some extent was met last year as regards the first essential by the appointment of two assistants or tutors to aid the Professors of Anatomy and Chemistry, but the aid thus given is not found sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case, and the class of Physiology (numbering 138) was found too unwieldy to conduct without further assistance." Again, "The reports I have officially received from all the members of the Staff allude to the cramped space and deficient resources for demonstration and examination, which are the results of enhanced numbers necessitating the sub-division of the classes and increase in the number of lectures to be given in the several instances." Permit me to add one more quotation: "Dr. Gray, Professor of Surgery, has pointed out in his report on the conduct and working of his class that a considerable number of the students who reach the senior classes are deficient in their knowledge of anatomy, and urges that the number of assistant teachers should be materially increased, pointing out that in a class of this size, amounting to 203, the number of assistants in the English schools would not be less than eight or ten. These passages supply to my mind eloquent testimony to the complaint of defective teaching as a result of over-crowding. The conditions have not, I fancy, changed for the better since this was written. The number of students has, I believe, grown considerably larger, whereas there has been no proportionate increase in the teaching power.

Another and perhaps a still more potent cause of defective education is, in my opinion, the vicious mode of apointment of professors which has long obtained here. It has been a matter of standing complaint that acting and even substantive vacancies in the professorial chairs at the Grant College are filled in without reference to aptitude and qualification; that changes were frequent and that service interests predominated over considerations of efficiency and merit. The Resolution of Lord Reay's Government recognized this defect, and condemned indiscriminate appointments and frequent shuffling, and ordered that appointments should be made solely on grounds of special fitness and proved merit, and that the men so appointed should be induced to stick to their posts and cultivate the branch of study to which they may have devoted themselves. It was in accordance with these principles that Dr. Meyer's appointment was made to the chair of Physiology. The infraction of these principles and the mischief of the contrary could not be more forcibly stated than in your own words. In your report to the Director of Public Instruction in 1888-89, speaking of Dr. Meyer's appointment, you observe: "In appointing Dr. Meyer to the vacant chair of Physiology in November last a new departure designed to secure greater continuity of instruction was taken. Previously, when an officer obtained promotion in the hospital, he at the same time vacated his college chair to take up the duties of another. An arrangement of this kind brought about constant professorial changes, and it has often happened that just as a professor became expert in one subject he was suddenly called upon to teach another, of which he had comparatively inferior knowledge. This practice undoubtedly led in too many instances to inefficient teaching." The practice could hardly have received stronger condemnation. The principle laid down in Lord Reay's Resolution is, however, now being more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Appointments to professorial chairs again continue to be made in flagrant disregard of Lord Reay's ruling. You need hardly to be reminded of the several fresh instances of the breach of the principle. There has been considerable shuffling of late in the chair of Anatomy. There is an entire absence of any provision for the teaching of Physics. The recent appointment to the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology in supercession of an available man of proved merit and ability is the freshest instance in point. The chair of Materia Medica was formerly bestowed upon the Medical Store-keeper, an arrangement which had obvious sense and merit to recommend it and which under the late Dr. Dymock worked with such excellent results. Now the chair is made an appanage of the post of Resident Surgeon at the European General Hospital. The Resident Surgeon is usually a young officer, and is appointed to the post without reference, I presume, to any special proficiency in Materia Medica.

As to the method of instruction you will permit me to say one word. From my own experience and from what I have heard from fellow-graduates I am inclined to think that the instruction is not sufficiently practical, that students do not obtain enough opportunity to use their own hands and eyes in the handing of instruments and subjects. Biology and Comparative Anatomy, it has been rightly said by yourself, afford the best means for a preparatory training of medical students. You will probably agree with me that such a training by mere reading from text-books without personal handling of subjects is little better than worthless. I beg to ask if practical teaching in Comparative Anatomy by the use of the scalpel and subjects has ever been attempted in the Grant Medical College.

I may add that in all the discussion that is taking place with reference to the M. B. degree as well as other medical topics my sole object has been the improvement of medical education and the advancement of the status of medical profession. The honour of the College which has been my "alma mater" is not more dear to you and to your colleagues than to me. We are all, I believe, working for the same cause. Our difference only lies in the points of view from which we look at the questions. This difference of view ought not in my opinion lead to an entire divergence of feeling between us, and I would fain deprecate all attempt to transform into a personal controversy a discussion which is fraught with momentous issues for the general causes of medical education in this presidency. With kind regards, allow me to remain,—Yours faithfully,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Grant Medical College, February 14, 1893.

Dear Dr. Bhalchandra,—I am obliged for your letter of the 6th instant in reply to mine of January 21, but am sorry to find from it that you do not withdraw the charges which you have publicly brought against the teaching in Grant Medical College. In my letter of January 21, I quoted to you the language in which they were made, declared that they were unfounded, and asked you to either withdraw or justify them. You have done neither. The only thing in the shape of support that you can adduce for your allegations is that it is your "conviction" that the teaching was bad several years ago; that you "fancy" it is so still; and that you are "inclined to think" it is not "sufficiently practical." You pay a very bad compliment to my intellectual capacity if you think I can accept such nonsense as proof of the truth of your charges. I repeat that they are totally untrue. You would have done much better, and have given me and others a chance of retaining at least some respect for you, if you had previously taken the trouble to ascertain at first-hand whether your description of the teaching agreed in any way with the reality. Instead of meeting my challenge directly and fairly you wander into all kinds of side issues and you also misapprehend my motives and meaning. There is litttle use in attempting to lessen your difficulties by questioning the accuracy of the newspaper report which I quoted. I have in addition to this report the evidence of my own ears, corroborated too by witness.

There are some other points in your letter which demand notice. I deliberately chose to address you by letter on the subject of your charges against the College rather than deal with them on the "floor of the Senate House." I felt that in writing to you quietly lay my only hope of obtaining redress for the wrong which had been done. The circumstances of the Senate meeting forbid any such hope. This I have been taught by much previous experience. I defy you to point to anything in my letter, either in word or spirit, that suggests a possible denial by me of a statement you are supposed to have publicly made. If I had suggested this, or anything like it, I should have been fully justified. As a matter of fact you do deny the statement which, as I have already said, I and others heard you make. You talk of the honour of the College being dear to you. I can only say that you and those who think with you have adopted a very curious and unprecedented mode of showing your affection for the College. You have done nothing for a considerable time past but calumniate and abuse the College and Hospital staff, misinterpret all our acts and motive, hold us up to ridicule, and bring unfounded charges against us. It is in vain you try to evade this description of the course you have committed yourselves to by saying that it is the "system," which is attacked. The hostile personal feeling in the matter, on the side you represent, is much too openly manifested to admit of any such excuse. I understand you to say that you are working for the "improvement of medical education and the advancement of the status of the medical profession." To this I feel constrained to reply that it is the unwise and unreasoning action of you and your friends that is the main hindrance to improvement in medical education; you are the obstacle which stands in the way of reform, and the dead weight which clogs all our efforts to obtain it. Not one of you knows or understands at this moment what the medical education of the present day is, or what it demands, and yet you pose as the sole authorities on the subject, and will not allow those who do know and understand, to deal with it. As regards the advancement of the status of the medical profession I think it is time for some one to tell you that the manner in which your party have conducted their side of the discussion, on the various medical questions now before the public, has had the result of seriously injuring the reputation of the local profession and lowering its status. No cause can prosper that is advocated by such discreditable means as have been employed. I am surprised and disheartened to find that able and educated men like you and Deshmukh cannot see the harm you are doing. At the close of your letter you deprecate resort to personal controversy. Surely you will admit, if you think over the matter, that there is nothing personal in what I have done. My letter was addressed to you as the mouthpiece of those who assail the College staff. My part is that of defender of the professors and tutors; and I should be unfit for the position I hold if I failed to come forward in their vindication when they are openly traduced. In connection with this part of the question may I ask from whom the whole of the shameful personalities used in these discussions have proceeded? Most certainly none have come from me, nor from any of those who think with me. It is a little too absurd and too audacious for the writer of a letter which appeared in the "Times of India," of February 2, even to allude to anything personal, much less to deprecate it. The single fact that I continue to hold communication with the writer of that letter ought to convince any fair-minded person, or even yourself, that I at least am above so unworthy and so degrading a method of controversy.

I regret that I should have to write to you in these terms, but the course you have taken in the matter leaves me no choice.—Faithfully yours,

W. GRAY.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1893.

Dear Dr. Gray.—I have received your last letter with much pain and surprise. Both in manner and matter it shows that the controversy, which you have yourselves initiated cannot be continued to any useful purpose. The style and language of the whole letter appear to me to be extremely objectionable. In the face of my references to your own reports in 1885 and 1888 and also to the reports of Dr. Cook, I cannot understand how you can talk of my not having given proofs of my allegations, except on the hypothesis that your feelings are too much excited to leave you to form a calm and dispassionate judgment of the matter in controversy. To the same cause is doubtless due your notion that one's respect for an institution is not consistent with a desire to see it freed from its defects. Again, you refer to my letter in the "Times of India," of 2nd February, not to answer any of the questions it contains but only to heap additional abuses on me and those who think with me. But let me remind you that abuse is not argument nor invective sarcasm. If you can forget yourself in this manner I at least must decline to follow your example. I will, however, try to believe that your conduct may be charitably attributed to a temperament for which you may not be held strictly accountable.—Yours faithfully,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with outward English mails of 3rd instant, is expected to arrive at Bombay at 11 p. m. on Sunday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Lieut. Windsor, Mrs. F. J. H. Wynch and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Tattersall, Mr. H. C. Young, Miss Wynch, Mr. and Mrs. Oates and child, Mrs. G. E. Hyde Oates, Mrs. E. R. Trim, Miss Lucy Cookson, Mr. H. T. Morris, Mrs. P. A. Sandilands, Mr. P. C. Gibson, Mr. J. Lane, Miss Read, Mr. Dial, and Mr. J. H. Pickup.

From Brindisi.—Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Capt. S. C. F. Jackson, Capt. Macdonald, Mr. O'Leary, Mr. T. W. Jones, Mr. S. A. Chalk, and Mr. W. E. Burton.

For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gadsden, two children, and ayah, Miss Charlton, Mrs. Griffiths, and Mrs. Porter and ayah.

To what extent the military profession in England has become hereditary is probably known to very few people. The prevalent idea that commissions in the army are still the privilege of younger sons of the nobility and great landowners is altogether erroneous. Among the students, numbering nearly six hundred, at Saudhurst and Woolwich there are only four sons of peers and four of baronets. It will perhaps be interesting for critics abroad to know that members of Parliament who do not belong to the service give but scant encouragement to warlike tendencies if we may judge from the fact that only one member has a son among the cadets. On the other hand more than fifty per cent. at Sandhurst, and a nearly similar proportion at Woolwich, are sons of officers of the army or navy.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay University Senate was held, last evening, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University. The Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, as senior member present, was called to the chair in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling then asked the members of the Senate to elect their chairman.

On the motion of the Rev. Father Dreckmann, seconded by Mr. Gokuldas Kahaudas Parakh, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling was asked to remain in the chair.

Dr. MacDonald, Registrar of the University, read the minutes of the last two meetings, which were confirmed by the Senate.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Acworth to move the first proposition, which stood in his name, to the effect that Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas be appointed a member of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year. In support of his proposition, Mr. Acworth said that it was unnecessary to speak at any great length, as Mr. Harkisondas' qualifications were well-known, and that he had served in a satisfactory manner as a member of the Board in the past.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

The next proposition stood in the name of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Arnott, but in his absence, Mr. Kirkpatrick proposed Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., as a member of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year. The proposition having been seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, was carried *nem. con.*

The chairman here asked to be temporarily relieved of his duties, as he wanted to move a proposition.

Professor Oxenham, as the senior member present, took the chair to enable the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling to bring forward the motion, which stood in his name as follows:—"That as recommended by the Syndicate, the following N.B. be added to the Regulation No. 12 relating to the Second LL.B. Examination, as lately revised: "N.B.—That all candidates who have commenced keeping their second year's terms in or before January, 1893, will be allowed to count terms kept by them for the LL.B. Degree, whether the same were kept before or after passing the First LL.B. Examination, provided that no such candidate will be allowed to go up for the LL.B. Examination until he has kept six terms in all."

In moving the above proposition, the Hon'ble Mr. Starling said that he drafted the original proposition, and was perfectly aware at the time that some difficulty might arise with regard to the students, who had already begun to keep, or had kept, their terms. But he did not know exactly what the difficulty might be. Subsequently it seemed to him, and also to the Syndicate, that the rule should not be passed in the form in which it had been sanctioned, and that hereafter the Syndicate might admit any complaint of a reasonable nature, which might be made with respect to any difficulty that the students might feel with regard to the rule. But at the time he never thought that the complaint would disclose such a state of things as it did. He had always known from reports which reached him that the terms of the Law School were kept irregularly. The complaint showed that these terms were kept in the same way as dinners of the inns of courts. The candidates generally came up at any stage of the terms. They kept their first terms for some time, and before they finished their studies they began to keep the second term. There was a student, who had kept his terms in the Law School before or about the year 1886. Some time after he had so kept his terms, he took his degree of B.A., and then again went for his LL. B. The students were required to attend the law lectures that they might learn something; and the lectures ought to be attended. He thought that some good would come to the students by attending the lectures. But what good could come to a student if he kept his terms irregularly. By the time he went up for his examination, he must have forgotten everything that he had learned at his lectures. The lectures should be useful to the students, and, therefore, the new rule required that, before going up for the First LL.B. Examination, the students should attend the lectures properly; and that when they had passed that examination, and not before, they might turn their attention away from the first examination and begin to study the subjects for the second examination. Now the student who, before January, 1893, had kept the whole of his class terms, would be able to go up for his first LL. B., and for his second when he had kept the prescribed terms. Some students kept their first terms and discontinued, and then, after some years, again continued to keep the terms. If they finished their terms and went up for the examination, and if they failed, they must wait until they had passed the examination before studying the subjects of the second examination. That according

translated into better English. (Laughter.) It was not in a phraseology that should be permitted by this University. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Sanders-Slater was in favour of the original motion. He had advised the students to forward a memorial to the Syndicate to grant them certain concessions. The memorial having received favourable consideration from the Syndicate, he would ask the Senate to endorse the view of the Syndicate. Mr. Slater said that there was a number of students who had kept up the terms of lectures for some time, and given up now and then, and afterwards offered themselves for examination. He was of opinion that the dilatory method that had been interfering with the result of the examination should be done away with. There was no hardship on the students, as was said by the mover of the amendment. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling's motion had produced one beneficial effect. Some of the students who had previously attended the lectures and omitted to give their fees paid the fees at once when they learnt that the motion was to be brought before the Senate. He asked the Senate to pass Mr. Justice Starling's motion.

Professor Oxenham said that as pointed out by Mr. Acworth, the amendment should be put in a correct form. But the suggestion was not accepted by the Senate.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Shivram Bhandarkar to move the second part of his amendment which ran as follows :—"That the proviso beginning with the word 'provided' and ending with the word 'all' be substituted by the following proviso:" provided no such candidate will be allowed to go up for the LL. B. Degrees unless he has produced certificates to the effect that he has attended during three years three-fourths of the lectures in some School of Law recognized by this University."

Mr. Bhandarkar said that as the first part of his amendment was rejected the second would be a dead letter, and he, therefore, liked to withdraw it.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Starling said that he would ask Mr. Shivram not to withdraw it, and he was willing that the amendment should be incorporated with his proposition.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

The proposition and the amendment were then put together, and were carried.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Mehta to propose his resolution, which was as follows :—"That the report of the Examination Reform Committee be adopted, and the Syndicate be requested to, place before the Senate in due form such resolutions as may be necessary to enable the Senate to carry out the several suggestions contained therein."

Before Mr. Mehta put the proposition before the meeting, Dr. Deshmukh proposed an adjournment of the meeting, stating that as the subject was an important one, many members would speak on it, and probably Mr. Mehta would also address the meeting at some length.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting was then adjourned until Monday next.

"EXAMINATION REFORM" COMMITTEE REPORT.

THE following is the report of the "Examination Reform" Committee appointed by the Senate on 11th July 1890 :—The first measure adopted by the Committee in commencing their enquiries was to elicit all such information as the Syndicate could furnish; and with the object of doing this in as practical and definite a manner as possible, they administered a series of questions to that body, which were most promptly and courteously given. Your Committee next proceeded to appoint a Sub-committee to examine the records of the Syndicate so far as they might throw light on the points under enquiry. The replies of the Syndicate and the report of the Sub-committee were forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, the Government Educational Inspectors, and the Principals and Professors of affiliated colleges, and the Head Masters of High Schools, with the view of eliciting their views and opinions, and they were invited to make suggestions for reforms and remedies, with special reference to various tentative proposals made by members of the Committee. On a careful consideration of the information collected, the Committee think that complaints made from time to time regarding examinations cannot be altogether ascribed to the interested clamour of disappointed candidates. Some portion of them, no doubt, might be owing to the feelings engendered by failure; but there is reason to believe that a part, at least, must also be attributed to defects and shortcomings in the system under which our University examinations are carried on. The Committee, at the same time, feel bound to admit that it is scarcely practicable to devise ways and means to remedy these defects altogether. There is no work more difficult than that of examining and depending, as it always must do, in the last resort, on individual judgment and discretion in matters difficult of exact and definite appraisement, there is no conceivable system under which it would be possible to eliminate all chances of a certain amount of injustice and hardship. This consideration, however, renders it all the more necessary to adopt all such reforms and remedies as may serve, if not to abate all defects altogether, at least to restrict their prevalence within narrower limits. It is only from the above point of view that the Committee recommend the following proposals. It must be distinctly understood that they are not put forward as capable of removing all cause of complaint. The chief and most important function of the Syndicate is to appoint competent and qualified examiners. Its present constitution was devised in times when the area of selection was limited, and educational interests were not so varied and extensive as now. The Committee think that, with the progress of the times, it is both desirable and practicable to expand the constitution of this body, and they propose that the Syndicate should be composed of four Sub-committees, representing respectively arts, law, medicine, and engineering, each consisting of four members, one of whom should be ex-officio the Dean of the Faculty, who should also be the chairman of the Sub-committee, and the rest elected as at present. The Syndicate thus formed should be empowered to make rules for the conduct of business by the Sub-committees under its own absolute control. The Committee believe that such an expansion of the Syndicate would enable them to carry out examinations and the appointment of examiners with fuller and more varied knowledge and experience. It would, for instance, obviate to some extent the very undesirable practice that has prevailed of leaving in some instances the appointment of examiners in the hands of only two Syndics. The proposal has also the merit of utilizing the Dean, who is at present entirely outside the Syndicate and has nothing else to do except to preside at meetings of his Faculty. The Committee do not apprehend that the increase in numbers which they recommend will in any way hinder the despatch of business; they believe, on the contrary, that if the Sub-committees are properly worked, such despatch would be greatly promoted. The Committee next recommend that the time has now come when it is both desirable and practicable to appoint boards of supervising examiners. The necessity of appointing such boards is not, however, so urgent in the case of the examinations in law, medicine and engineering as in those in arts. They, therefore, think that an experimental beginning should be made in the first instance by nominating boards for the latter. There should be three of them, each composed of three examiners, one for languages, one for mathematics and science, and one for literature, logic and history. The functions of these boards should be to see that the examination papers set at the various examinations in their subjects conform to the conditions laid down by the University for such examinations, and that the standard of the questions set remains approximately uniform, and in the case of alternative languages, equivalent from year to year. The Committee find that it is admitted by the Syndicate that the percentages of pass-marks have "never been notified nor the changes in them." The Committee do not consider this a satisfactory state of things. It seems to them that the function of fixing standards belongs to the Senate, and the fixing of percentages of marks for passing is an essential element in the fixing of standards. As such, it should not, in their opinion, be left to the fluctuating discretion of an annually shifting body like the Syndicate. They, therefore, recommend that the Senate should themselves deal with the percentage of marks and the grouping of subjects in the regulations for standards. The question of granting grace-marks should also be dealt with in the regulations. The Committee think that the Syndicate may be empowered to pass a candidate who has failed in one or two subjects (not being English) if he has secured a total of 50 per cent. The Committee recommend that all candidates should be freely furnished with their examination-marks on payment of a moderate fee. The Committee think that whenever any examiner has given satisfaction, the Syndicate should continue to re-appoint him. They also think that examiners should be given clearly to understand that their right to claim their fees depends upon a strict observance of the rules laid down for their guidance. The Committee have dealt with the question of the financial position of the University in a separate report made at the request of the Syndicate, which is annexed hereto as appendix D. They will only add that it will be disastrous to the best interests of the University if Government withdraw, for some time to come, their annual grant of Rs. 15,000. The above was signed by Messrs. P. M. Mehta, N. G. Chandavarkar, R. N. Khory, Daji Abaji Khare, Bhalchandra Krishna and V. A. Modak.

Mr. Jiwanji Jamshedji Modi, a member of the Committee, wrote: I agree with the Committee in all its recommendations except that in paragraph 7, which asks for the appointment of boards of examiners. It does not seem to me to be practicable, and that especially in the case of the examinations in arts, where, apart from all other questions, a large number of optional languages and optional subjects is the great disturbing element.

The Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, who resigned the office as a member of the Committee, wrote as follows: —Unfortunately I have been prevented, by one cause or another, from taking any part in the labours of the Committee, and, therefore, in now returning to the Registrar the proposed draft report, in all the conclusions arrived at in which I am not able to concur, I think that instead of recording any minute of dissent expressing my own views on the several subjects therein discussed, the better course for me will be to tender my resignation of office as a member of the Committee, and this I now do with much regret. I hope, however, to have the opportunity of discussing these subjects when the report comes before the Syndicate.

Mr. V. A. Modak, who has signed the report also wrote: I have signed the report. But I don't see here the appendix regarding the financial position of the University. I am opposed to raising the fees or asking for any contributions from the Fellows. I would not allow the Syndicate to meddle with the joint decision of the examiners after it is approved by the proposed board of supervising examiners, with this exception that when any clear mistake or irregularity is brought to their notice, or when they find that the standing instructions are not followed, they should do the needful.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, who had not signed the report, wrote as follows:—I regret that I cannot sign this report. I will briefly indicate the grounds of my dissent from the several recommendations contained in it. (1) As to the constitution of the Syndicate, waiving the point that it hardly falls within the terms of the reference to the Committee, I am clearly of opinion that seventeen members is too large a number for the proper transaction of the Syndicate's business. I may also point out that the proposal will not make any substantial change as regards appointment of examiners in arts, and it will affect the relative proportions of the members representing the various faculties in the Syndicate as fixed at present, a change for which no grounds are here adduced. And further the proposal is in substance identical with one which the Senate rejected during the discussions on the draft University Bill—mainly, I believe, on the ground, that the number proposed would make the Syndicate, "a merely Executive Committee," too unwieldy. I do not understand, and the draft report does not explain, how the proposed Sub-committees of the Syndicate are to be "properly worked." The merits of the proposal are also too vaguely stated for me to understand or appreciate them. (2) As to boards of supervising examiners, I doubt both the feasibility and the efficacy of what is proposed. It also involves additional expenditure, and the scope of the board's functions will have to be enlarged, if the proposal is to be carried out. (3) As to notifying the percentages of marks required for passing examinations, the draft report shows no grounds for the change which, I confess, I do not consider to be either expedient or called for. The grouping of subjects for this purpose may, I think, be properly dealt with by the Senate. But as to percentages, though theoretically that, perhaps, ought also to be settled by the Senate, the practical objections to the proposal seem to me to outweigh the theoretical considerations. I should object to any such power being given to the Syndicate as is referred to at the end of paragraph 8 of the report. (4) I don't like the proposal contained in paragraph 9, but don't wish to object to it. (5) I don't know whether the proposal in the first part of paragraph 10 is intended to be taken without any limits of time. The second part is also expressed rather too broadly. I doubt whether it can be properly rendered more precise, though I agree that the point intended to be secured should be secured if practicable.

Two days subsequently Mr. Telang again wrote: Since writing the above, I have gone through all the appendices to the draft report. I am not surprised at the Sub-committee's expressing disappointment at the replies received to our inquires. And considering what was said in the Senate and out of it (more especially the latter), when the Committee was appointed, the reforms proposed, whether by the Committee's referees or by the Committee, seem to be very inadequate to "set Bombay Harbour on fire." I have put queries against two passages in the precis of replies which I should like to have explained at the Committee's meeting when the draft report is discussed.

Dr. D. MacDonald also wrote as follows:—I agree fully with the objections Mr. Telang has expressed in his minute regarding (1) the constitution of the Syndicate, (2) boards of supervising examiners, and (3) notifying the percentage of marks required for passing examinations. I have no objection to the other proposals.

Appendix D: Resolution passed by the "Examination Reform" Committee on Wednesday, the 16th March, 1892, on a reference made by the Syndicate.—That in view of the financial position of the University the Committee generally approves of the enhancements of fees for University examinations, proposed by the Sub-committee appointed by the Syndicate. But it would suggest to the Syndicate that in recommending such enhancements to the Senate for sanction, the Syndicate should also recommend the Senate to make a respectful but strong appeal to the Government of Bombay not to withdraw, or even reduce, the very small sum of Rupees 15,000 which forms the present annual contribution of the Government to the expenditure of the University.

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta will move the adoption of the above report at the next meeting of the Senate.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. MURPHY, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Nasik, has proceeded to Ceylon, on sixty days' privilege leave.

LIEUTENANT M. COUTTS, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scotts Fusiliers, having been appointed to the Army Service Corps, has been ordered home to join.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT I. S. BOGLE, of the Unattached List of the British Army, has been attached to the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment for a period of one year.

CAPTAIN BRUNKER, Station Staff Officer, Poona, having been granted ten days' station leave, his duties will be performed during his absence by Captain Geoghegan.

THE dates of sailing of the Troopships Euphrates and Malabar from Bombay have been altered from the 25th March and 6th April to the 28th March and 8th April, 1893, respectively.

SURGEON-MAJOR G. W. ROBINSON, Army Medical Staff, doing duty in the Belgaum and Bangalore Districts, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital at Calicut.

COLONEL W. RANKING, General List Infantry, Commandant 13th Madras Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras District, during the absence of Colonel A. S. Grove, D.S.O.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. S. ANDERSON, C.B., Mhow District, has proceeded to Agra on inspection duty, the command of Mhow Station being held during his absence by Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt of the 7th Hussars.

WE hear that several cases of small-pox have broken out among the troops at Poona, and that orders have been issued by the military authorities preventing soldiers and their families going into the City of Poona, or into the Sudder Bazaar.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT E. W. LARDNER, Army Veterinary Department, on arrival in India, has been posted to the Station Veterinary Hospital at Mhow for duty, and Veterinary-Lieutenant F. D. Hunt has been transferred from Mhow to Kamphi.

A PARTY of thirteen Artillery men, one woman, and one child having been recommended for change of air to the Purandhar Sanitarium, will be sent from Kirkee at an early date. The opportunity will be taken of sending down with the return carriage all those reported fit to rejoin their Corps.

HEAVY losses having been entailed on the State by the rejection, for insufficient reasons, of clothing obtained from the Army Clothing Factory at Alipore, and the attention of the Commander-in-Chief having been drawn to the same, his Excellency directs a strict observance of the order which is in consequence being entered in the clothing regulations, British or Native, prescribing that garments and materials are not to be rejected on account of trivial defects and blemishes which do not affect the wearing quality and appearance of the articles.

THE following officers have been granted leave:—Major J. M. Waddy, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Regiment Light Infantry, one hundred and ninety-five days, to England, on urgent private affairs; Lieutenant R. N. Smyth, and Quartermaster G.L. Graham, 21st Hussars, one year each, to England, on private affairs; Lieutenant H. J. Wixwood, M Battery Royal Horse Artillery, six months, to England, on medical certificate; Captain Stratford, 2nd Welsh Regiment, six months, to England, on medical certificate; and Lieutenant-Colonel Goldsmith, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, privilege leave from 5th April to 3rd June.

A SAD FATALITY AT KHANDALLA.

A FATALITY which occurred at Khandalla on Saturday morning last, by which Dr. W. G. McEvoy, a medical gentleman in private practice in Bombay, lost his life. It appears that, on Wednesday night last, Dr. McEvoy left Bombay for Khandalla with his friend Mr. C. S. Hewett, and occupied rooms in the Khandalla Hotel. The doctor had been suffering from insomnia for some time past, and had gone to Khandalla for the benefit of his health. His friend, during their stay at the Hotel, had been unceasing in his attentions and was untiring in his endeavours to cheer him, or to be useful to him. Mr. Hewett's butler states that on receiving a letter from Bombay on Friday, Dr. McEvoy left instructions with him to rouse him in the early morning, as he intended to return to Bombay. The friends separated at a late hour that night, but Mr. Hewett was ignorant of the arrangement made with the butler, and accordingly, on awaking on Saturday morning, he enquired if Dr. McEvoy required anything, but getting no reply to his inquiry, he concluded that the doctor was still asleep in bed. After some time Mr. Hewett got up and went to the doctor's bedroom, when to his surprise he saw the bed empty. On inquiry, he learnt from the butler of the intention the doctor had expressed regarding his return to Bombay. It was then found that the deceased's hat of a light brown colour, similar to Mr. Hewett's, which was left on a table on the preceding night, was also missing. Mr. Hewett at once instituted inquiries, but nobody at the hotel seemed to know when the deceased left it. On going down to the catch-siding of the railway, Mr. Hewett was informed by a pointsman's wife that she saw a European gentleman at the crossing at 1 o'clock that morning. She described the dress worn by the gentleman, and the description answered to the dress and appearance of the deceased. Mr. Hewett then went to the officer commanding at the Khandalla barracks and got six soldiers, who searched for the deceased in the direction pointed out by the pointsman's wife, but they could find no trace of the deceased. Considering it somewhat strange for the doctor to have left Khandalla without informing him, Mr. Hewett took the precaution to wire to Mr. Fernandes, of Messrs. Phillips and Co., and to Mr. Plimmer, of the same firm at Poona, requesting of them information as to the doctor's whereabouts. When it was known that the doctor was not observed to have left by the train, the Khandalla police were communicated with, and a most diligent search was instituted with the assistance of Captain Churchward, who happened to be staying at the Hotel at the time, and of Mr. Lobo, the manager of the Hotel. As these efforts failed to discover anything, Mr. Hewett resolved to return to Bombay, and took train on Sunday evening. On arrival here he at once informed Mr. Crummey, the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, of what had transpired, and that officer took steps to have a vigorous search made for the doctor. All doubts were, however, set at rest by the arrival of a telegram on Monday afternoon, announcing the fact that the body of Dr. McEvoy had been discovered in a deep ravine situated in an opposite direction to the road leading from the Khandalla Hotel to the railway station. The doctor was an utter stranger to Khandalla and its environments, and the supposition is that, in his anxiety to catch the early morning train to Bombay, without disturbing his friend or the hotel establishment, he took the wrong road, lost his way in the dark, and fell into the ravine. Dr. McEvoy was about thirty-three years of age, having been born in Poona, and was a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. On his return from Scotland after obtaining the degrees to this country, he was appointed a Surgeon in the Madras Presidency, which appointment he subsequently relinquished to resume a lucrative private practice in Bombay. He was an honorary surgeon to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, and leaves behind him a widow and a son, about ten years of age.

The funeral of Dr. McEvoy took place at Khandalla yesterday, when several of his friends and former patients were present. A large number of people had come down from Lanowli. Many in Bombay and Poona were precluded from attending the funeral, as the news of the death reached them very late, and the funeral could not be delayed. The body was first discovered by some soldiers, who saw it lying in the ravine, supposed to be 300 to 500 feet deep, at noon, on Monday last. It was brought up and kept in the Khandalla cemetery by the soldiers. Though it was mutilated to some extent owing to the deep fall in the ravine, it could still be identified. The dress on the body was the same as that the deceased had on when he left home. The grave dug for the reception of the coffin is situated two hundred steps from the entrance to the cemetery. The funeral ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father De Monte. The few friends, who had already assembled there, had to assist in the interment. Several soldiers from the Military Station and the deceased's former patients from Lanowli attended the funeral. Though all his friends could not be present, yet the funeral was largely attended. Messrs. S. Crighton, Plimmer, C. Hewett, C. S. Hewett, Jehangir Dinshaw Buxey, Fernandez, Lobo, and Thomas Cromley acted as corpse-bearers. The death of the deceased was ascertained to have been caused from an accidental fall into the ravine.

THE ISRAELITE SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you will kindly acknowledge in your paper the donation of Rs. 250 from his Excellency Lord Harris in aid of the Building Fund of the Israelite School of the Anglo-Jewish Association, and will also oblige by giving room in future for acknowledging similar donations for the fund from other wealthy citizens of Bombay. The amounts collected are deposited with Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. who have kindly consented to receive donations. The deserving character of the institution would, I am sure, if more widely known, doubtless help to bring in subscriptions to the Building Fund.

The following donations were announced in the report at the prize-distribution of the school on the 7th instant:—

	Rs.
The Anglo-Jewish Association of London ...	10,000
Sir Albert D. Sassoon, Bart.....	5,000
Mr. Silas E. Sassoon	1,000

—I have, &c.,

HAEEM SAMUEL,
President, Israelite School Committee.
Israelite School, Bombay, March 13.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS FOR WELLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Saved," in your issue of this morning, suggests the placing of a beam across a well with a knotted rope attached to it to prevent a person from drowning. This device, in my opinion, can only save a person, if he happens to fall near to where the rope is fixed; and in no other case, unless there are several beams placed across a well with a number of ropes hanging from them. Such an arrangement of beams will resemble Mr. Byrne's wooden wheel placed on the parapet of the well, instead of on the water, and may be, I think, considered as an improvement, as it will be free from the drawbacks pointed out by your correspondent "Suicide."—Yours, &c.,

March 13. "J."

VICTORIAS AT GRANT'S BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to allow me to draw the attention of authorities concerned, through the medium of your paper, to the utter necessity of providing a stand for victoria-drivers, near Grant's Buildings. I need not say more than that these buildings are inhabited by large numbers, and the convenience asked for would prevent a deal of the present trouble now given by these drivers, who have to be called away from the Apollo Bunder, and very often from near the Esplanade Hotel. As a resident, I feel this want myself, which when overcome by a servant bringing victorias from above places, generally ends in unpleasantness in settling up.—Yours, &c., Q.

IT is stated, says a Berlin correspondent, that the Governor of German East Africa, Baron von Soden, is leaving the Imperial service. The "Vossische Zeitung" learns that Baron von Soden's relations with the Imperial Government are very strained. He left Dar-es-Salaam for Bombay without even taking leave of his officials and wrote from Zanzibar to his substitute, Herr Sonnenschein, that he would return from India to Germany without touching East Africa again.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

MRS. MEHDI HASSAN'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 11.

THE cross-examination of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan continues, and on Saturday, when the Court adjourned, Mr. Eardley Norton had not completed his searching enquiry into the antecedents of Gertrude Donnelly. The examination will last another sitting.

Further cross-examination by Mr. Eardley Norton:—Have you asked for those letters from you to Mehdi Hassan?—Yes, but they are not in existence.

Did Mehdi Hassan frequently visit you before proposing?—Yes.

Was there any objection raised?—No.

He saw you three or four times a week?—I don't know.

If he says so, is it true?—It may be so.

Is the statement true "Her father did not seem to like it, so I reduced the frequency of my visits?"—I don't know.

You said you went to no funerals or weddings in Lucknow. Did not Mehdi Hassan first meet you at a wedding?—It is not true.

When you left your father's house you went to Mrs. Evans in Delhi. What took you there?—An invitation.

Was it arranged how long you should stay?—No.

You came with Mrs. Evans from Delhi to Lucknow?—Yes.

Before you started had you made up your mind to be married?—Yes.

Did you communicate the fact to Mrs. Evans?—I don't remember.

The final determination to be married came to you at Delhi?—Yes.

Who paid your expenses from Delhi to Lucknow?—My father.

Did you write and tell him you were going to be married?—No; but he supplied me with money from time to time.

At that time did you tell Mrs. Evans your father was dead?—No.

Can you account for the statement that Mrs. Evans makes that she believed your father was dead?—No.

Mrs. Evans says "Before we left Delhi she told me she was engaged to Mehdi Hassan, and that she went to Lucknow for the purpose of being married." Can you not now swear that you told Mrs. Evans?—I cannot say.

But is it not probable?—I remember nothing about it.

Mrs. Evans swears she knew you were going to be married, and you don't know whether you told her or not; is it not, therefore, probable you told her?—Yes.

Did she not ask if you had got your father's consent?—I don't remember.

Is it not probable, or do you suggest she was assisting you to elope against your father's consent?—I suggest nothing. It is probable I told the truth.

That you were going to be married without your father's consent?—Yes.

Where did you put up in Lucknow?—Not at Mills'-gate.

Where was the house?—I don't remember; I believe it was called "Grove House."

Mrs. Evans has sworn she stayed in the house which she formerly lived, and Evans has sworn it was Mill's-gate House. Was that not the house?—Certainly not.

How long did you stay with her?—A few days.

Did you say when you were to be married?—I don't remember.

After you left Delhi where did you live?—I went to Moulvie Jung house.

Did you ask Mrs. Evans to stop and see you married?—I don't remember.

Who took the house in Moulvie Jung?—Mehdi Hasan.

And paid the rent?—Of course.

You were left in that house without a chaperone?—Yes.

For nearly a month?—Yes.

During that period Sujart Ali, Amir Mirza, and Mehdi Hassan used to visit you?—Yes.

These visits took place in the presence of no chaperone?—No.

You deny there was any impropriety between you and these gentlemen during that month?—Yes.

Did you consider it right to be left alone in that manner?—I never thought about it.

It must have struck you?—I don't recollect what I thought about it.

I put it to you now. Do you think it was a right thing to do?—No.

When you reached Lucknow in August, 1873, were you Mahomedan or Christian?—Christian.

What induced you to change your faith between the date of your arrival in Lucknow and your marriage?—First, I understood there was no difference; and, second, to be married the sooner.

Who told you there was no difference?—I understood from explanations Mehdi Hassan gave me.

Did you and he have discussions about that faith?—Yes.

As to your desire to expedite your marriage, you know that a Mahomedan may marry a Christian?—I never heard it.

Do you know Mrs. Mahomed Ahmed?—Yes.

Is she Christian?—Yes.

And legally married?—They were married both ways.

Do you know Mr. Amir Ali?—I know him.

He is married to a Christian?—Yes.

How would changing your faith accelerate your marriage?—I don't know.

Then your reason was merely a guess?—No.

It was a reason that operated with you in 1873?—Yes.

Can you explain?—Mehdi Hassan probably advised me in order to get over the difficulty of my age and the clergyman.

In 1873 you were only fifteen?—Yes.

And not well versed in worldly affairs?—I suppose not.

Recollecting what you have sworn do you say you were a worldly woman?—Not worldly.

How could you be aware of the consent of a clergyman being necessary. You had never been to a wedding?—I don't know.

Did not Mehdi Hassan put these difficulties before you?—I suppose so.

The difficulty of the clergyman's interference was Mehdi Hassan's suggestion?—Yes, I suppose so.

Also the difficulty about your age, and marrying without your father's consent was put to you by Mehdi Hassan?—I really don't know.

Pardon me you do know, because you yourself gave these reasons for turning Mahomedan? As a matter of fact you were married without your father's consent?—Yes.

Did you say you were marrying without your father's consent?—I did not say anything.

Will you swear Mehdi Hassan did not know?—I told him nothing about it.

That is not an answer?—How can I say "yes" or "no;" that would be a falsehood.

You have sworn, and Mehdi Hassan has sworn, that your father laughed at the notion of your marriage, and you have sworn that you went to Lucknow to get married. Will you swear that Mehdi Hassan had any reason to believe that the objection of 1872 was waived in 1873?—I don't know.

I am afraid I shall have to make you know before I am done with you. Mehdi Hassan has sworn "In 1872 my wife was fourteen; her father objected to our marriage. I was living at my house. He died in the Punjab. After his death I corresponded with his daughter, and it was arranged I should marry her after her father's death." Does not that clearly indicate that he intended to suggest the arrangement to marry you, and carried it out after your father's death?—I cannot say what he meant.

But you are his wife and the sharer of his joys and sorrows?—But Mehdi explains that he had quite forgotten about my father's death.

But does it not convey that the marriage was to be carried out after your father's death?—It does convey that.

Mehdi Hassan further swears "After Donnelly's death I first saw my wife again in Lucknow at the end of August, or the beginning of September, 1873." Will you admit that that conveys to you that he never saw you again between the date of his personal refusal and the date of your marriage, until after your father's death?—Yes.

Is it not your belief that Mehdi Hassan believed at the time he married you in 1873 that your father was dead?—That statement would show he believed it.

Your husband swore that three times. You will admit that was his belief in 1873?—He believed it when he made that statement.

Go back to 1873. Do you believe that Mehdi Hassan thought your father dead or alive when he married you?—I cannot answer.

I must have the question answered?—No; I don't think he believed it in 1873.

Then if he did not believe it in 1873 how did he come to swear it in 1892?—I cannot explain, except that he made a mistake.

What! three times?—Yes; I was not here to put him right. Why should he make a false statement?

I won't argue that point now. Are you aware that on the 18th November Mehdi Hassan withdrew his statement about your father's death. Was not this recantation after we had produced your father's burial certificate?—No, I don't know.

Mehdi Hassan says "When my wife read the statement she told me it was wrong." When did you tell him that?—When he sent me the papers.

Was it orally given or in writing?—By writing and orally afterwards.

Is the letter in existence?—No.

Ask Mehdi Hassan to produce it?—But he has not got it.

How do you know?—Well, I will ask him.

I should like the letter with the envelope showing you wrote from Allahabad.

Did you break your journey from Kashmir to Hyderabad at Allahabad in order to see the Evans's?—I should have seen them in any case.

Answer my question?—Yes.

Did you during the time you were in Lucknow before your marriage write to your father?—I don't know; I probably did.

Do you remember his writing to you or you to him?—I must have written.

Did he answer?—I don't remember.

Is it equally probable he would?—On the contrary he was a very bad correspondent; probably he would not.

He might have been a bad correspondent, yet somewhat particular as to his child's morality?—I don't remember. He would have thought I was with Mrs. Evans.

You don't know whether, as a matter of fact, he knew whether you were alone?—No.

You never indicated the fact that you were living alone under the protection of Mehdi Hassan?—No; I don't remember anything at all.

Did you tell your father you were living for a month under a native's protection?—I don't know.

Was there any objection to your marriage except your father's?—No; unless Mrs. Hodges objected.

Did she?—I did not write and tell her.

I did not ask you for that. Are you aware of any other objection in any other quarter to your marriage?—I am not aware there was.

Why do you emphasize *aware*?—I was not told of any other objection, but Mrs. Hodges made me aware by her reception of my husband that she was averse to the marriage. I drew that impression from her manner.

Where did she exhibit this coldness?—In 1872 in the Punjab.

But he was not your husband until September, 1873?—She also showed her aversion in 1873.

Except your father's and sister's aversion am I to understand you were not aware of any other objection?—No that I know of.

Did Mehdi Hassan tell you of any objections?—No.

Before the ceremony was actually performed, when did you and Mehdi Hassan arrange that it should be performed?—I don't remember. It is twenty years ago, and I don't remember every little detail.

But you have only been married once, as I understand?—I don't remember the details.

You have had upwards of a year to try and remember these little details; it is most important. Was it a day, a week, a month, or a year?—I don't know.

You have not the faintest notion?—No.

I will try and assist your memory; you said it was only a day or two before your marriage that you embraced Mahomedanism?—I don't remember, I said a few days. It was a few days after I embraced Mahomedanism.

But after you had embraced Mahomedanism there was no reason for delay?—Probably not.

What preparations were made for the marriage?—I don't remember any preparations.

No guests invited?—Certainly not, except my husband's friends.

Who were they?—Mir Mirza, Himyat Ali, and Sujart Ali.

These were the only three present?—There was the begum, to whom the house belonged.

That is the first time we have heard of her?—She owned the house.

What was her name?—I don't know.

Was she invited to be present?—Certainly, she knew. I ask was she invited?—She was not invited to be present.

Is she alive or dead?—I don't know; we have not been back to the house.

Have you made any effort to discover her?—No; why should I?

Mr. Rudra will answer that. Was this begum a friend of Quiros?—I never heard of Quiros until he came here.

There were no relatives of Mehdi Hassan present at the wedding?—No.

How is that?—They were never told about it.

Were all present at the same time throughout the ceremony those who were asked?—Yes, I think so.

Then it is not true that Mir Mirza did not come until two hours afterwards?—O, I see it now; I believe he did not come. Yes, that is correct; he was not at the wedding.

How came you to say he was present?—He was there afterwards. It was a mistake.

Then there were only Sujart and Himyat present? Actually present in the room?—Yes.

What time of the day was this?—I cannot tell: either forenoon or afternoon, between eleven and three. I cannot be certain.

Is this statement of Mehdi Hassan's true: "I married her according to Mahomedan law.?"—Yes.

Is it true there was a written contract between you?—Yes.

Is it true there was no other ceremony beyond the proposal on his part and the acceptance on your part before two witnesses?—Yes.

"This was then reduced to writing and the contract executed in the presence of these two witnesses." Is that true?—Quite true. No; it was not drawn up after the ceremony. I cannot remember; he wrote it out and brought it.

But you answered it was drawn up at the time?—O, I was not thinking.

Then Mehdi Hassan's statement that it was is untrue? It is incorrect.

Will you swear that this contract was brought to the ceremony ready written?—I think I can swear to that.

Don't think?—I will certainly say it was not written before me. I think it was brought ready written.

Your last answer was that you will swear positively that it was brought ready written?—Well, then I swear it was brought ready written. The contract was certainly brought there.

Ready written?—So far as I remember it was not written at the house.

Will you swear it was brought ready written?—I will not swear one way or the other.

Will you swear it was written in the house or will you swear it was not?—I don't remember.

It is not a question of remembrance?—I have said it was not written in my presence; I don't remember it being written in the house; I cannot swear; I don't know, and I can give no other answer.

Did Mehdi Hassan sign in your presence?—No; I don't remember; no one signed in my presence. I remember they were there. It is possible I may have been present when they signed. I will swear these people were present at this ceremony.

Will you swear to the best of your recollection Mehdi Hassan brought the document already signed?—To the best of my recollection I should say it was.

Was it also brought signed by Himyat and Sujart Ali?—I don't remember.

You wont swear either way?—No.

Can you swear whether anyone was present when you signed it?—They were all three present.

Do you remember who signed first; you or Sujart or Himyat?—I only remember signing it myself.

Can you, or can you not tell me who signed it?—I cannot say.

If Mehdi Hassan swears that the oral ceremony preceded the written contract, that is not true?—I suppose it is true; I don't remember one way or the other.

Then you are not in a position to affirm that the contract was brought ready written to the house?—No.

Was the ceremony in English or Urdoo?—As far as I remember it was first in English and then in Urdoo.

Did that consist of a proposal on his part and an acceptance on yours?—Yes.

You have admitted that there was no other ceremony?—Yes, except that my husband gave me a ring.

Please tell me in your own words, first in English and then in Urdoo, the exact substance so far as you recollect what the proposal was?—Mehdi said "Will you marry me, will you be my wife."

What was the substance of your acceptance?—The word "Yes."

Did the Urdoo follow at once?—Yes.

Was it merely a translation of what had been said in English?—It was the sense.

Mehdi Hassan has sworn that the real ceremony was in English. Is that true?—Yes; that is, I suppose because the contract was written in that language.

But is it true?—Well, I don't remember anything about it.

Is it true if he says so?—I don't know; I don't understand.

Pardon me, you do; you are an extremely clever woman?—No, I am not.

If he swears that the real ceremony was in English. Is that so?—He spoke in English for me to understand better.

Why was the ceremony conducted in two languages?—So that I might understand it better, I suppose.

Did you not know sufficient English in September 1873 to understand this conversation, "Will you marry me?"—Yes, I did.

Then what was the necessity for translating it into Urdoo?—I don't know.

Then you can give no explanation now why, having understood the English ceremony, it was translated into Urdoo?—I should think it was repeated to make it more binding.

But seeing what Mehdi Hassan has sworn about the real ceremony being in English would you not like to review your last answer?—I mean it was to make it more binding on Mehdi. The English for me; the Urdoo for him.

Do you suggest that Mehdi Hassan did not know enough English to understand the phrase "Will you marry me"?—Yes. He did understand sufficient English.

Then do you still swear that it was repeated in Urdoo for the purpose of binding Mehdi Hassan?—I wont swear anything; it was repeated in Urdoo.

Can you explain why?—No.

I will make a suggestion. Was it not translated so that Sujart and Himyat might understand?—I don't know.

Was it not after, as your husband has sworn, the oral ceremony, that the contract was reduced to writing?—I don't remember; it was not in my presence.

What was done after this oral ceremony?—Nothing more was done except I signed the paper.

Where did your husband get it from?—I don't know.

Did Mehdi Hassan sign?—I don't remember.

Mehdi Hassan has sworn that "the document was signed on the occasion and at the time of our marriage," is that true?—If he swears it is so, it will be true.

With you believe it is true?—I will accept it that he believed it was true.

But will you accept it as true?—Oh, very well, yes; I will accept it.

It is a serious matter to accept in that manner. Are you prepared to prefer your recollection to his?—Yes; most certainly. I accept it with certain reservations.

What are the reservations?—They are that my husband has a bad memory.

Is your memory so strong as to enable you to say the reason he has given is incorrect?—Certainly.

Is your memory a good one?—Better than his.

In what respect is your husband's version wrong?—When he says it was signed "then and there."

You made a correction in your age and name?—Yes.

Did you make the corrections before you signed?—I don't remember I made corrections when I signed.

I am afraid you give yourself unnecessary trouble, because you wont recollect the facts you have already sworn to?—I have only sworn I signed it myself.

And that it was brought signed by your husband?—But I have not sworn to that.

You have?—If my husband brought the document signed, of course it was signed.

Precisely; then your corrections were made after he signed?—I cannot be certain.

The whole thing is perfectly simple?—What do you want me to say: "yes" or "no." Tell me and I will reply. You want me distinctly to say whether he brought it signed. I don't remember, I say distinctly I only remember, signing myself.

You have already sworn it was?—I meant so far as I remember.

Well, to the best of your recollection and belief is it a fact?—I believe nothing about it to the best of my recollection, it was.

Do you believe your recollection is correct?—Yes, I do.

Then according to the best of your recollection and belief it was brought ready signed?—Yes.

May we take that as a starting point; please don't go back from that. Recollecting your last answer, tell me if this statement of Mehdi Hassan's is true—"The corrections on the document were made before we put our signatures to

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A CASE of great importance, not only to the volunteer force but to the whole nation, came before Mr. Justice Lawrance and Mr. Justice Collins in the Court of Queen's Bench the other day. The plaintiff was Colonel Pearson (commanding the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers); the defendants the Holborn Union Assessment Committee. The questions raised concerned the rateability of certain premises in Leonard Street, E.C., used as a storehouse, drill-hall, &c., by the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers. Certain rooms are set apart, it seems, for officers, men's canteen, &c., and the appellant contended that the whole premises were exempt from rateability, as being in the occupation of the Crown for the purposes of the Crown. The Court was asked to decide whether the whole of the premises were exempt from the rates, or whether the portions necessary and proper for storehouses were alone exempt. Mr. Justice Lawrance, in delivering judgment, said the whole question depended upon the real position occupied by volunteers. Were they the servants of the Crown, or a number of persons banded together for a particular purpose? He was of opinion that the premises were used in precisely the same way and for the same purpose as if they were Crown premises, and were occupied by servants of the Crown. To quote the Judge's words: "Under section 2 of the Volunteer Act, 1863, Her Majesty is empowered to accept their services. She may also constitute a permanent staff and may, at her discretion, disband the volunteers. Volunteers are not paid like members of the regular army, but there is a grant annually for them. By another section they may be called out in case of imminent national danger. The volunteers are, therefore, very much like militia.

There is a reason, says the "Broad Arrow," why steps should be taken to stop any further reduction of the generals' list; within the last few weeksMajor-General Sir George White has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in India; this involves giving that distinguished officer two steps in rank in order to make him senior to those serving under him. A similar course had to be followed when Sir Redvers Buller, was appointed Adjutant-General. Sir Thomas Baker, the late Quartermaster-General, was also given a step in rank when appointed; whilst Sir Henry Smith, Governor of Malta, and Sir Baker Russell, commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, have just received long extensions of their periods of command. This course was seldom or never adopted, neither was it necessary in former years, when there was a larger field of general officers to choose from. The natural and only conclusion is that amongst the present general officers there cannot be found men of the required rank qualified to fill the different appointments. Anyone interested in this matter has only to study the active list of general officers, when it will be seen how very indifferently, and out of all proportion to their numbers, the officers of the cavalry and infantry of the line are represented. Justice is said to consist of "doing no injury to any one," and for this reason we respectfully press on the attention of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War the undesirability and the great unfairness of continuing the present regulations.

The amenities of modern warfare in savage countries are delightfully illustrated by a telegram in which it is stated that four agents of foreign factories—three Germans and one Swiss—have been expelled from Whydah in Dahomey by General Dodds for having supplied to Behanzin in nine months six Krupp guns, for mitrailleuses 2,330 rifles 1,000 shells, and 600,000 cartridges. What makes this announcement the more pleasing, thinks the "Broad Arrow," is the supplementary statement that payment for these munitions for war was mostly made in slaves who were exported to the Cameroons by the Wormann Company's steamers. The "foreign factory" that can descend to this line of business must have sunk low indeed—so low as to be well-nigh beneath contempt. But Germany and Switzerland are both in a position which will probably render them anxious to look a little closer into this matter, and if the foul charges brought against their countrymen be proved to be true, we should imagine that the offenders have an even livelier time in store for them than they have been enjoying under the kindly supervision of General Dodds.

In a recent letter to the "Times', Captain Noble, of the firm of Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, stated that: "The highest velocity we have up to the present obtained with the 100-calibre gun is, with a shot weighing 100 lbs., 3,231 f. s. This high velocity represents an energy of no less than 7,240 foot-tons. With a 70-lb. shot a velocity of 3,711 f. s. has been obtained, and this velocity, so far as I know, is greatly in excess of any velocity yet obtained, even with rifles or with small calibres, in which the attainment of high velocity is, of course, much easier. I need scarcely point out that the high velocity (3,711 f. s.) just given is not one that would be likely to be used in practice. The true test of efficiency is the energy. The energy obtained by the 100 lb. shot is considerably higher than that with the 70-lb. shot, and there are other reasons which make the use of the heavier projectile preferable. As regards the advantages to be gained by increasing the length of the gun, it would be premature, before our experiments are completed, to attempt to draw exact conclusions."

Sometime since the Admiralty invited competitive designs for mounting a pair of fifty-ton guns in the barbettes of the new battle-ships which it is proposed to build. It has since been announced that they have accepted that of the Armstrong Company at Elswick. The new design embraces a number of novelties and improvements of the most important order. It will be possible to fire both guns at intervals not exceeding 1½ minute, and every operation can be performed by hand as an alternative. Moreover, the guns can be loaded in any position or a fixed position. Consequently if one gun only has been fired it can be reloaded, although the other gun is being kept bearing on the object. Further advantages promised are superior protection given to guns and crew. It is also stated that it has been found possible to reduce proportional horse-power of the hydraulic pumps to a very great extent.

The forthcoming annual report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, it is fully expected, will give a most roseate view of the result achieved during the past year, and the mere numbers, if no regard is paid to age and physique, would justify a certain feeling of optimism. The total number of recruits enlisted during 1892 is supposed to approach 42,000 as against the 36,000 of the previous year; the net result of the recruiting for the whole army showing an absolute increase of nearly 6,000 men—in fact, there is no doubt that last year was the best recruiting year ever experienced. Yet the infantry is still considerably below its establishment, though the other arms are above theirs, and it is therefore regarded as absolutely proved that there is urgent need for some steps being taken, as suggested by Lord Wantage's Committee, to improve the popularity of the service.

The Admiralty have discovered a sum of £20,000 unexpectedly on a specific account, and propose to devote it to surveying service. Several yatch owners have been approached as to the purchase of three or four vessels.

A Dalziel's telegram from Gibraltar says that defects have been discovered in the steering gear of the Royal yatch Osborne, and her departure for Genoa has been delayed. She will remain in the dockyard a few days for repairs.

The Queen has sent, through Sir Henry Ponsonby, a gold-mounted baton to Mr. Miller, bandmaster of the Marine Light Infantry, for his services at Osborne.

Admiral Sir F. Heneage, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, officially inspected the Blenheim at Chatham Dockyard, preparatory to her being commissioned to take the place of the ill-fated Howe in the Channel Squadron.

The Duke of Connaught has accepted the honorary colonelcy of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

Plans have been prepared for new military headquarters at Portsmouth, on the site of the Colewort barracks, which have been condemned.

The War Office have asked the authorities at Portsmouth how many troops, without baggage, can be accommodated on board the Assistance for passage from Portsmouth to Newhaven, as it is proposed, during the Easter manœuvres to land 2,000 Volunteers there as an attacking force. It can scarcely be expected that the Assistance will accommodate the whole of the 2,000 men, although it would seem to be inferred.

It is officially notified that reinforcing drafts to join the 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the 2nd Worcestershire Regiment in India, will leave Aldershot on the 2nd of March, embarking in the Malabar at Portsmouth.

A draft of nearly 60 men has arrived at Aldershot from the depot, New castle-on-Tyne, and joined the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry. During the week seven battalions at Aldershot have received 1,400 recruits.

COME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious Everyone should keep up strength by taking Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Everywhere.

NOTICES.

THAT HORRID PIMPLE

SPOILS TO AN ALARMING EXTENT YOUR PRETTY FACE.

THAT HIDEOUS FRECKLE AND OILY SKIN MAR YOUR LOVELINESS.

WHY DO YOU KEEP THEM?

ARE YOU NOT MOST THOROUGHLY CONVINCED? HAS NOT THE EVIDENCE BEEN SUFFICIENTLY STRONG?

DO you not know POSITIVELY that ANNA RUPPERT'S CELEBRATED SKIN TONIC will remove these blemishes, that it surely cures acne, eczema, oiliness, &c. and that it will give you a fresh, firm, healthy skin, that it will not hurt a child's complexion, that it is not powder or paint, but a mild beneficial tonic. Price, Rs. 10-8 per bottle; three bottles at one time (usually required) Rs. 28-0. Postage to India one bottle Re. 2; 3 bottles Rs. 4. Complete course of remedies specially prepared for the climate of India Rs. 62-0 including postage. ANNA RUPPERT'S NEW VALUABLE BOOK OF BEAUTY, sent to any address FREE for 4 ans. in stamps. ANNA RUPPERT'S NEW AMERICAN LONG-WAISTED CORSET, already used by nobility, durable, excellent for figure, from Rs. 12-8. Choice perfumes. Manicure and Chiropody, best artists, scientific work. Full line of Manicure Instruments and Cases for beautifying hands and nails. No charge for consultation by letter or in person. Advice cheerfully given. Address—

ANNA RUPPERT,

89, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Paris, Barcelona, &c.

THE BEST

BLOOD Purifier AND TONIC For Old And Young. TO QUICKEN THE Appetite, Remove that Tired Feeling, AND Make the Weak STRONG USE

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Cures others, will cure you

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Wholesale Depots:—Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, opposite Bombay Bank 6, Green St., Bombay.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE

MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S

WORK ON

CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,

INCLUDING

REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO

MR. CONGREVE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.

FOR

DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,

OLD OR RECENT,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

WHOOPING COUGH,

COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,

THE FINEST MEDICINE

IN THE WORLD IS

CONGREVE'S

BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S

QUININE & CAMPHOR

PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

SAD BUT TRUE.

THE HISTORY OF MANKIND CONVINCES US

That disasters are in reality stepping stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood, use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is MOST STRIKING.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," for by its use the most dangerous forms of fevers, blood poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is in truth a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest yet most potent form. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything without any benefit, I was recommended your 'FRUIT SALT,' and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with . . . a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SALINES.—"Dear Sir,—Having been in the habit of taking your 'FRUIT SALT' for many years, I think it only right to tell you that I consider it a most invaluable medicine, and far superior to all other saline mixtures. . . . am never without a bottle of it in the house, as I find it possesses three most desirable qualities, namely, it is pleasant to the taste, promptly efficacious, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.—A DEVONSHIRE LADY.—Jan. 25, 1889."

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilized country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy Street, New Cross Road, London, S.E.

Carnrick's Soluble Food.

The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.

All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.

Can be digested by the most delicate infant.

Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

is the BEST of all Foods

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst, says—

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

"I have ever examined."

Can be digested by the youngest Infant, unlike the Farinaceous Foods.

Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.

Does not form heavy curds in the child's stomach like cow's milk.

Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

"Carnrick's Soluble Food closely imitates in composition an average sample of mother's milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

SUPPLIED BY TREACHER, KEMP, PHILLIPS.

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by MARION HARLAND, an attractively written booklet for mothers, sent, post free, by

CARNRICK & Co., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart St., Bloomsbury, London.

Travelling Representative:—J. H. LASCELLES.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

F. B. BENGER & Co., Ltd., Otter Works, MANCHESTER.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be.

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extreme purity, medicinal, dietetic, and reciminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BENGER'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

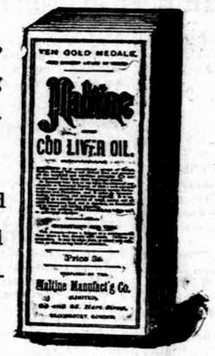
SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION

THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD

Travelling Representative:—J. H. LASCELLES.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE "SHAKESPEARE" COT IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT, AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.

LIGHT, SIMPLE. TRESTLE COT, STRONG & COMPACT

This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

For particulars apply to

BENJN. EDGINGTON, LD.,

2, DUKE STREET,

LONDON.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY. I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.
Berner's College, London.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with. Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere of all Wholesale Houses.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants. London.

Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2015 from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KANANGA OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Cº
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia.	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Cº, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of **imitations,** all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

TRY OLD BUSHMILLS PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
DISTILLERY:
Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

HONOURS.

Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris, 1889.
First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey.

The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

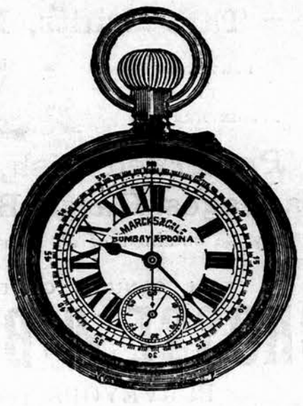
THE OLD BUSHMILLS DISTILLERY CO., LTD., OFFICES: HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.
BUSHMILLS WHISKEY may be obtained from Treacher & Co., BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

IMPORTANT!!!

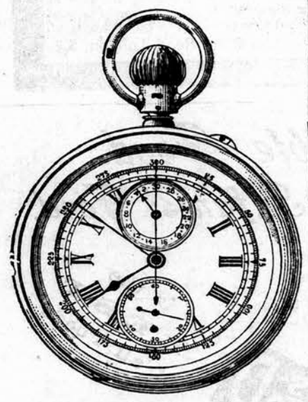
THE RACES!! THE RACES!!

RACING WATCHES! **RACING WATCHES!**

THE BEST and CHEAPEST ever introduced, with a Guarantee to last a lifetime.



No. I.



No. II.

These Illustrations are but poor representations of our Crystal Front Chronograph Watches, in Gold, Silver, or Nickel-silver cases, the movements of which are of a first rate—and of the following description: Keyless, lever escapement, compensated balance-wheel, Palladium Brequet hair spring (which *never* rusts,) five pairs of Jewel holes, bold figures and hands, medium size, dome of same metal as case, a very strong and accurate watch of our own make, bearing our name on dial and works, air-tight case, warranted to go for five years *without cleaning.*

In Gold Engine Turned Case	...	...	...	...	Rs. 185
In Silver Plain Case...	...	...	...	...	„ 90
In German Silver Plain Case	...	...	...	...	„ 60

The addition of a Minute recorder as in illustration No. II to the Chronograph costs Rs. 15 more in each case. Every watch is supplied in a good moroc co-leather case with spare glass and main spring.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Horlick's

Malted Milk.

The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for

INFANTS. INVALIDS.
THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.

MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill. London, E.C.
OF ALL DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: TREACHER & CO., LIMITED., BOMBAY.

Rowland's Odonto

is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask an Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR REEDS, BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout India and the various Co-operative Societies.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,

McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.

New Illustrated Price List sent on application.

NOTICES.

BLAIR'S

GOUT
RHEUMATISM
SCIATICA
LUMBAGO
NEURALGIA

Gout & Rheumatic

The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

PILLS.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 8, per year.

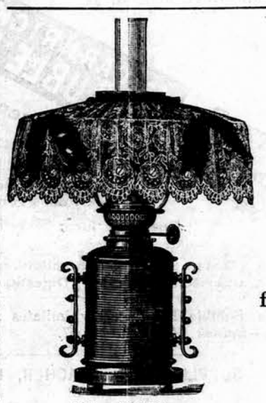
LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!
STORMPROOF & PUNKAHPROOF.

No. 8217.

No. 8415.

No. 8268.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

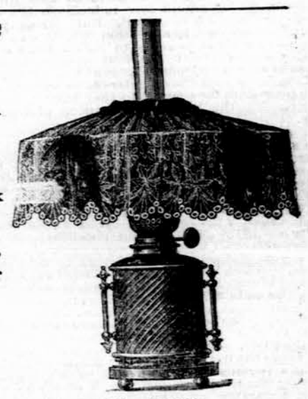


No. 8270.

LADY'S DESK LAMPS,
In Silver-plated or Majolica, with lovely Silk and lace shades, suitable for presentation.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

TELESCOPIC FLOOR LAMPS
With or without Table, fitted with beautiful Silk and Lace shades, suitable for presentation.



No. 8269.

The most beautiful selection of Silk and Lace shade for table, wall, hanging and Standard lamps.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free by post to the mofussil on application.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS. FOR

NEAVE'S FOOD INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

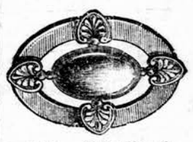
IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS **Are the Best.**
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

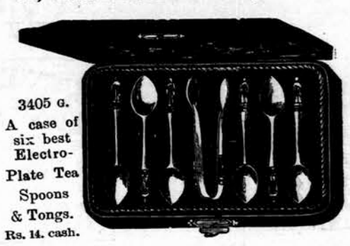
E. IZOD & SON,
30, Milk St., London.
Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

Hamilton & Co

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.



3404 G. Gold Brooch. Rs. 18, cash.



3405 G. A case of six best Electro-Plate Tea Spoons & Tongs. Rs. 14. cash.

3406 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 27, cash.

3407 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 65, cash.

3408 G. All Gold Bangle. Rs. 36, cash.

3409 G. Gold Brooch. Rs. 36, cash.

3411 G. Elegant Gong and Stand. Best Electro-Plate. Rs. 33 cash.

3410 G. A case of Butter Knife, Pickle Fork and Jam Spoon, best Electro-Plate. Rs. 10, cash.

3412 G. A pair of Silver Salt Cellars with Spoons in case. Rs. 20, cash.

3413 G. Gold Brooch Rs. 14, cash.

3414 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 40, cash.

For WEAK NERVES

It has been proved that "Electricity," when properly applied, can cure the most obstinate disorders of the **Nerves, Stomach, Liver or Kidneys,** whether hereditary or acquired. **Mr. C. B. HARNESS** (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) is the only Medical Electrician in the United Kingdom whose appliances are recommended by the leading Scientific and Medical Authorities. Harness' world-famed

ELECTROPATHIC BATTERY BELT

is guaranteed to produce a mild imperceptible constant current of Electricity, and is a safeguard against tropical diseases. *It restores impaired vitality* and speedily promotes Health and Manly Vigour. Testimonials and Pamphlet post free. Mr. C. B. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED, **52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.** Advice by letter free of charge.

For TORPID LIVER

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN
PATENT LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel or Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.
J. WHITE & CO., 228, Piccadilly, London. Est. 50 Years.
All goods are manufactured on the premises.
None are genuine unless *bearing our name stamped on them.*

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.